

No. 1500 VOL. V.

Registered at the Chinese P.O. for transmission
"with special marks privileges in China"

西曆年六月十九日

SHANGHAI, TUESDAY, JULY 18, 1916

明治四十四年九月十九日第三種郵便物認可

10 CENTS

BAIBURT STORMED; MANY MORE TURKISH POSITIONS RUSHED

Most Important Strategic
Point in Armenia Cap-
tured by Russians

CAUCASUS DRIVE

Germany Faces Problem Of
More Re-inforcements;
Hard to Spare

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, July 16.—The Russians have stormed Baiburt, the most important strategic point in Armenia.

An official communique issued today reported: The Russian right wing, on the Riga front, supported by artillery and our war-ships, made slight progress west of Kemmern.

The communique yesterday reported: The enemy, yesterday, violently bombarded the Russian lines east of Gorodistchie, north-east of Baranovitchi and made repeated offensives at various points in the region of the village of Skroboff, which were repulsed, with heavy losses. The Russians counter-attacked and gained ground.

The attempt made by the enemy to take the offensive on the left bank of the Stokhod was repulsed.

Fighting west of the river Strypa has slackened.

The Russians captured fresh positions west of Erzerum. Fighting is developing in our favor south-west of Mush, despite the desperate resistance of the Turks.

Considerable animation among the Russian troops has recently been noted along the Caucasian front, where they are successfully advancing, principally west of Erzerum.

A further development of these Russian successes might entail Germany seeking assistance to her Turkish ally, which she could only accomplish with difficulty, as her attention and all her available forces are required for defence against the general advance of the Allies in the European theater of operations.

London, July 16.—A German communique claims that the Germans have recaptured the ground lost at Skrubova, on the Russian front on the 3rd, taking eleven officers and 1,500 men prisoners.

Von Linsingen's Rush

Drives Russians Back

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Headquarters, July 14.—Eastern theater.

—Army group of von Linsingen; German counter-attacks on the Stokhod, near Zarecz, drove back the Russians, who had advanced. 160 prisoners and some machine-guns were taken by the Germans. German squadrons successfully repeated their attack east of the Stokhod.

Army group of Count von Bothmer: The enemy again entered the first German line, but were ejected by a counter-attack, suffering considerable losses.

July 15.—Army group of von Hindenburg: Russian detachments, which attempted to cross the Duna near Lennawaden, were repulsed. The much-frequented railway stations of the Smorgon-Molodetschno railway were heavily bombed.

Army group of Prince Leopold: The positions in the vicinity of Skrobova, which were still occupied by the enemy since their attack of July 3rd, were reconquered by the Germans, who captured 7 officers and 1,500 men.

Army group of von Linsingen: The situation is unchanged. German air-squadrons obtained good hits when bombing enemy troops concentrated for transport at the station of Kivercy.

Army group of Count von Bothmer: The situation is unchanged. German air-squadrons obtained good hits when bombing enemy troops concentrated for transport at the station of Kivercy.

Balkan theater.—The enemy detachments which attacked the Bulgarian advanced posts south-west of Ghevghell were driven back. The enemy's fire against Gulemenli, north-east of Dolran Lake, killed 7 civilians, among whom were four children.

'Austrians' Task Fulfilled

Official Austro-Hungarian telegram.—Vienna, July 14.—Russian

(Continued on Page 2)

Ku Ao, Proscribed Monarchy Leader, Arrested in Peking While Leaving for Tientsin

Hupei and Hunan Situation More Critical; President
Opposes Hwang Hsing's Nomination to Office

Kuomintang Radicals To Make Trouble?

Special cable to the China Press

PEKING, July 17.—Gen Liu Yun-kien, who was one of the leaders in the attack on the Kiangnan Arsenal in the rebellion of 1913, and other military leaders, have wired the government demanding the withdrawal of the Northern troops from Shanghai.

The Kuomintang officials at Shanghai have requested the appointment of Gen. Hwang Hsing and Admiral Li Lieh-chun to be Tuchun of Hunan and Kwangtung respectively but this has been rejected by the government. Trouble with the Kuomintang radicals similar to that experienced in 1913 is now feared in the Yangtze Valley.

Ku Ao's Navy Is In Harbor, in Readiness for Action

Yang Wei Driven Off

Chengtu, July 11.—Yang Wei, the manager of the Chengtu Arsenal, who refused to submit to Chow Chun, was driven out this morning, about 200 of his men were killed and twenty executed, while the number wounded is not known.

Chow Chun's casualties have not been published, but they are reported to be under 100. The Arsenal buildings were damaged, but the machinery was not injured.

A letter from Tzechow states that the Yunnanese bombarded the Catholic church there, on the pretext that it was reported that some of Chow Chun's officers were in it. The Bishop, in replying, pointed out that, before taking such action, they ought to obtain reliable information.

Advance on Chengtu

Considering that the Yunnanese intend to advance on Chengtu, a warning to protect foreign property is urgently necessary.

It is understood that a meeting of the gentry was held yesterday, at which resolutions were passed unanimously, expressing their loyalty to President Li Yuan-hung and stating that they will only accept a Governor appointed by him.

Ku Kwo-chun has mulcted Peng-hsien in \$150,000.

Ichang, July 15.—General Chang Chin-yao is now in Ichang and the 7th Division is passing through on its way to Hankow. General Tsao Kun is expected to arrive tomorrow, on the s.s. Shuhun.

Preparations are also being made to receive Chen Yi, the late Chiang-chun of Szechuen.

Tong Shao-yi's Position

Local Chinese papers say that the Parliamentarians met in the morning of July 15 and Chang Hsi narrated the situation in Peking and advocated asking both Tong Shao-yi and Sun Hung-yi to take up their posts in the city gates of Canton. Lung Chi-

(Continued on Page 2)

MANILA CONSIGNMENTS CONFISCATED BY BRITISH

Charge Dealings with People On
Black List; Cargo Booked
To Standard Oil

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Manila, July 14.—The owners of the British s.s. Chinese Prince (4,331 tons; Prince Line, Ltd., Newcastle) are appealing against a fine of 50,000 pesos, imposed on the ground that 2,000 parcels consigned to merchants in Manila are missing from the steamer. It is alleged that these were confiscated by the British authorities at Penang, on the ground that the consignees were on the black list.

Seize Sooty Cargo

Manila, July 8.—A quantity of cargo consigned to firms in Manila and due to arrive on the British steamer Chinese Prince which came into port on Friday were removed from the vessel by order of the British authorities at Rangoon.

A large shipment of lubricating oil and wax for the Standard Oil Company of New York here in Manila was removed from the vessel, the local office being advised of the seizure of the goods by the Rangoon office of the company. Cargo consigned to Slegbrand-Sigert, a drug house here, was also removed.

The manifests of the Chinese Prince showed the Standard Oil consignment was "short shipped" at Rangoon.

Want Both Atlantic And Pacific Fleets

Lodge Says Panama Navigation
Too Unreliable For Trans-
ference of Warships

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 14.—The New York correspondent of the Daily Telegraph states that, during the debate on the Naval Bill in the Senate, Senator Lodge admitted that the navigation of the Panama Canal is so unreliable that the transference of the fleet from one ocean to the other was uncertain and, therefore, a Pacific fleet must be built in addition to an Atlantic one.

JUDGE J.H. CLARKE, OHIO, IS TO SUCCEED HUGHES

Prominent Corporation Lawyer;
Defeated by Hanna At
Election for Senate

Reuter's Service

Washington, July 15.—Justice John F. Clarke of Ohio has been nominated a Judge of the Supreme Court, in succession to Justice Charles E. Hughes, the Republican candidate for the Presidency.

[John Hessin Clarke has been one of Cleveland's big corporation lawyers. In 1903 he was defeated by the late Mark Hanna in the election for the United States Senate. He was born at Lisbon, O., on Sept. 18, 1857. In 1873 he was admitted to the Ohio bar. Justice Clarke is a bachelor.]

Want Both Atlantic And Pacific Fleets

Lodge Says Panama Navigation
Too Unreliable For Trans-
ference of Warships

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 14.—The New York correspondent of the Daily Telegraph states that, during the debate on the Naval Bill in the Senate, Senator Lodge admitted that the navigation of the Panama Canal is so unreliable that the transference of the fleet from one ocean to the other was uncertain and, therefore, a Pacific fleet must be built in addition to an Atlantic one.

Hongkong Considers Direct War Donation

Reuter's Pacific Service to the China Press

Hongkong, July 15.—The Honorable Mr. Holyoak, in a letter to the Hongkong Daily Press, refers to a meeting of the Governor and delegates from the unofficial members of both Councils, to consider the practicability of sending a direct war contribution to the Home Government, which he agreed to recommend.

President Marches in Washington's Preparedness Parade



PRESIDENT WILSON MARCHING IN PREPAREDNESS PARADE. ©MIL. FILM SER

This photograph shows President Wilson attired in a blue serge coat, white duck trousers, and a jaunty straw hat, marching in the Preparedness Parade in Washington on Wednesday, June 14. Rudolph Kaufman and William F. Gude, marching on either side of the President were attired in funeral frock coats of black.

Maxine Johnson Fails To Appear In U.S. Court; Her Bail Is Forfeited

Stolen Passport Case Halted By
Disappearance Of The Ac-
cused Woman

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, July 15.—The State Department has formally ruled that the German submarine Deutschland is a merchantman.

British Threaten Boycott

If Any Rubber Is Shipped
(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

New York, July 15.—The State Department in Washington has formally ruled that the submarine Deutschland is a merchant vessel and entitled to treatment as such. In announcing the ruling, the Acting Secretary of State, Mr. Polk, said that it was not to be taken as a precedent and that similar future cases would be dealt with on their merits.

Now that the status of the vessel has been fixed, as far as the American Government is concerned, every possible effort will be made to prevent news of her movements in the United States reaching allied warships which may be waiting off the Virginia coast.

The wife of the Vice-President of the United States, Mrs. Marshall, visited the Deutschland and was shown through the vessel by captain Hinsch of the steamer Neckar.

It is reported from Baltimore that there will be a concerted movement by British merchants and exporters to boycott any American firm selling rubber for export to Germany by the submarine-merchantman Deutschland. Other reports speak of relentless reprisals planned by the Allies against every American manufacturer, mine-owner or merchant supplying the German submarine-merchantman.

Northern Chinese To France As Laborers

The s.s. Empire, which was chartered by Messrs. A. Gallusser and Co., sailed from Tientsin last week with a full load of Chinese laborers for Marseilles direct. These coolies will be employed at the docks and wharves, where the war has created a great, but natural shortage of labor. The s.s. Shigishan Maru is at Tientsin under charter to carry another lot of 1,300 coolies to the same destination. Some of the coolies will be employed for agricultural purposes, and others on road work. The s.s. Harima Maru will be the third vessel to carry Chinese coolies to France.

DEUTSCHLAND TRADER, RULING OF STATE DEPT.

Not a Precedent; To Judge Each
Case on Merits; Talk Of
Boycott by British

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, July 15.—The State Department has formally ruled that the German submarine Deutschland is a merchantman.

British Threaten Boycott

If Any Rubber Is Shipped
(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

New York, July 15.—The State Department in Washington has formally ruled that the submarine Deutschland is a merchant vessel and entitled to treatment as such. In announcing the ruling, the Acting Secretary of State, Mr. Polk, said that it was not to be taken as a precedent and that similar future cases would be dealt with on their merits.

Now that the status of the vessel has been fixed, as far as the American Government is concerned, every possible effort will be made to prevent news of her movements in the United States reaching allied warships which may be waiting off the Virginia coast.

The wife of the Vice-President of the United States, Mrs. Marshall, visited the Deutschland and was shown through the vessel by captain Hinsch of the steamer Neckar.

It is reported from Baltimore that there will be a concerted movement by British merchants and exporters to boycott any American firm selling rubber for export to Germany by the submarine-merchantman Deutschland. Other reports speak of relentless reprisals planned by the Allies against every American manufacturer, mine-owner or merchant supplying the German submarine-merchantman.

Northern Chinese To France As Laborers

The s.s. Empire, which was chartered by Messrs. A. Gallusser and Co., sailed from Tientsin last week with a full load of Chinese laborers for Marseilles direct. These coolies will be employed at the docks and wharves, where the war has created a great, but natural shortage of labor. The s.s. Shigishan Maru is at Tientsin under charter to carry another lot of 1,300 coolies to the same destination. Some of the coolies will be employed for agricultural purposes, and others on road work. The s.s. Harima Maru will be the third vessel to carry Chinese coolies to France.

Rincon Back From Hongkong Again Jailed On Diamond Charge

Said to Have Secured Jewels As
Soon As Released Before;
Held by British

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

After a few weeks out M. Rincon, a dapper young Filipino said to be the son of a Manila banker, again is a guest of the American Jail. Recently a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses against Rincon was settled by the payment of cash to victimized tradesmen. The charge now against him is of the same nature.

One of the complainants in the first case was Sing Fat, the jeweller, who charged that Rincon flim-flammed him out of several diamonds. Soon after he was released on the new charge went straight back to Sing's place and obtained diamonds worth \$180. Other claimants bring the amount of the alleged fraud to over \$200.

When the tradesmen tried to locate Rincon they found that he was sailing happily through the summer seas toward Manila. But the happiness part ended when the steamer got to Hongkong. There, an American official says, the British divorced the Filipino and his passport and sent him back toward Shanghai. On Saturday Mr. John Kavanaugh, the American jail keeper, inserted inconsistent fingers into Rincon's coat collar at the S. N. R. Station and brought him back to the pleasant little jail on Whangpoo Road.

U.S. LOAN TO CHINA

New York, July 6.—A loan of six million dollars has been concluded between the Chinese Government and the American International Corporation for the Grand Canal Conservancy scheme. The loan is divided into two parts. Three million dollars form a local loan for Shantung under the security of the Central Government, and the other three million dollars are a loan for the province of Kiangsi, but this, too, will be a direct obligation of the Central Government. The security is the poll tax of the Canal and the reclaimed land. Some leading New York bankers also met at the office of the Morgan Bank and conferred upon loans to China. It was proposed at the meeting that two million dollars should be lent to the Chinese Government at once, but the proposal was not adopted because of another suggestion that the United States should again join the Quintuple Syndicate. The bankers will meet again on the question.—Asahi.

The Weather

Hot weather, with very moderate breezes. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 85.5 and the minimum 70.2, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 93.8 and 76.0.

BRITISH HOLD ALL 2ND LINE BAZENTIN UP TO LONGUEVAL

Trones Wood Is Completely
Their's; Many German
Attacks Fail

BIG BOMBARDMENT

Two Days Shelling, Then
Infantry Sweep Trenches
Along Whole Front

10,000 PRISONERS

Germans in Places Forced
Into Third Defences,
Four Miles Back

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 16.—General Sir Douglas Haig reported on Friday evening: Fierce fighting continued all day. We steadily increased our gains and now hold the enemy's second position from Bazentin-Le-Petit to Longueval, inclusive and all Trones Wood. Two determined counter-attacks were completely crushed.

The Germans subsequently recaptured Bazentin-le-Petit, but were immediately ejected.

General Haig says that the period of the 11th and 12th was mainly spent bombarding the enemy's formidable second positions and in other preparations for a further advance.

The assault was launched at 3.25 this morning, after an intensive bombardment. The enemy were driven down their trenches on the whole front of attack. We took many prisoners.

In Trones Wood, we relieved a party of men belonging to the Royal West Kent Regiment, who got separated from their comrades in the recent fighting and were surrounded by the Germans, but gallantly held out in the northern end of the wood for forty-eight hours.

The whole village of Bazentin-le-Petit remained in our hands after the Germans had been ejected this afternoon.

Back to Third Line

General Haig reported yesterday: All continues to go well on the British front and, at one point we have forced back the enemy to their third system of defence, four miles to the rear of their original front at Fricourt-Mametz.

The total prisoners taken by the British number 10,000 since the beginning of the battle, including 2,000 taken in the last twenty-four hours. The latter include a regimental commander of the Guards Division.

Large quantities of war material have fallen into our hands.

General Haig reported yesterday evening: There was heavy fighting all day in the Pozieres-Guilleminet sector of the German second line, which resulted in further important British successes, the capturing of two woods, our penetrating the German third line north of Bazentin-le-Grand and reaching the outskirts of Pozieres. We captured the whole of De Lille Wood, east of Longueval, despite a desperate resistance and repulsed a strong counter-attack, with severe enemy losses.

We gained lodgment in Faureux Wood, where we penetrated the German third line of defence. A squadron of the Dragoon Guards in this vicinity successfully accounted for a detachment of the enemy, this being the first opportunity for cavalry action since 1914.

Capture Bazentin Wood

We captured the whole wood of Bazentin-le-Petit, west of the village of that name and repulsed two counter-attacks. Our prisoners here include the commander of a Bavarian regiment, with his whole Staff. Advancing east of Ovillers, we fought our way to the outskirts of Pozieres.

Our aeroplanes, during the past forty-eight hours, have been much hampered by unfavorable weather. The clouds all day on the 14th were seldom higher than 5000 feet.

Nevertheless, much valuable work was done.

An enemy train was derailed in one of our bombing raids. We have destroyed, in the past twenty-four hours, 3 Fokkers, 3 biplanes and a double-engine aeroplane and forced another Fokker to land damaged. All our machines returned safely.

General Haig reported today: Except for a heavy reciprocal bombardment, there is nothing important to report. We continue to find large quantities of armament and other war-material abandoned by the enemy in the positions we captured on the 14th and 15th. We took five more heavy howitzers and four field-guns yesterday.

British Strengthen Position

Our troops, yesterday evening, strengthened and improved our new position, covered by the detachment thrust forward to High Wood, which was withdrawn this morning unmolested.

Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters wiring at 7.30 on Saturday evening, reported: The progress of the British continues to be very satisfactory. We have captured High Wood, advanced towards Pozieres and Martinpuich and captured over 2,000 prisoners in the past twenty-four hours, with much material.

Some of our South African troops carried De Lille Wood.

Reuter's correspondent mentions the first employment of cavalry on the western front since early in the war, detachments of the Dragoon Guards and Deccan Horse charging and killing 16 of the enemy and capturing 34.

The Deccan Horse and Dragoon Guards started early on Friday morning to patrol, reconnoiter, co-operate with and cover the flanks of the attacking infantry. The men in the trenches cheered them to the echo as the troopers clattered past. Their route lay through a perfect morass of cratered ground, disused trenches and wrecked entanglements.

The Germans spotted them between Bazentin and Mametz and opened fire with guns and maxims, but their casualties were few, as they opened out. Some dismounted and poured a heavy fire into a machine-gun emplacement, which was very effective.

A British monoplane, very pluckily, when the cavalrymen were fusiladed from a dense copse, came swooping down to within 300 feet of the horse-men and circled the copse four times, till it had emptied all the drums of its machine-gun. Then it soared up, after signalling the positions of the enemy.

Cavalry In Action

The Deccan Horse rode hard at a grassy bank from whence a desultory fusillade was coming. Eight Germans emerged, howling for mercy and clung to the horses' legs till infantry came up and captured them.

The cavalry, never losing touch with the infantry, rode right at the last at a new German trench, which was deserted by some few machine-gunners. The opportunity to make a charge came near Fiers.

Our casualties in penetrating the German second line of defence on Friday were comparatively light. The enemy surrendered freely.

The villages offered a sterner opposition than the trenches, but, taught by the experiences of the past fortnight, our troops carefully sought out and destroyed machine-gun redoubts and dug-outs. They had captured Longueval, Bazentin-le-Grand and other strong positions before breakfast.

The mist deepened in the forenoon and advantage was taken of it to consolidate the conquered ground. The struggle was renewed with very great intensity later in the day and an important attack was delivered in the evening, in pursuance of Sir Douglas Haig's policy of heavy and rapid flows forward, so as to prevent the enemy strengthening their new defences.

Admiral British Gains

A German official communique admits that the British have gained

ground, piercing the German lines between Pozieres and Longueval and occupying Trones Wood. It mentions attacks by minor British detachments on the Ancre-Neuve sector and also near Armentieres and Arras.

The very significant announcement is made by the semi-official Cologne Gazette that it is of little use to publish maps giving the lines of position, because they are so elastic and are repeatedly changing in detail; therefore, no reliable picture of them can be produced.

This is remarkable, as the German papers, up to the present, have published detailed maps. On the contrary, the Press Bureau has supplied a photographic reproduction of a map of the German positions captured, complete to the smallest detail.

The Frankfurter Zeitung estimates that the Allies fired three million shells in the 7 days' bombardment preceding their offensive on the Somme.

On the French Front

Paris, July 16.—The official communique issued on Friday evening reported: The day was comparatively quiet on the whole front. Last night, as a reprisal for the bombardment of the open town of Luneville, French aeroplanes dropped several heavy shells into the town of Muhlm.

The communique yesterday afternoon reported: A German bombardment, north-east of Avocourt Re-doubt, was repulsed. There was intense artillery work at Fleury.

The enemy attempted attacks in the Forest of Apremont, which were dispersed by our barrage fire, while their reconnaissance parties, in Vaux Wood were driven back by rifle-fire.

The communique in the evening reported: There was a very fierce reciprocal bombardment on the Fleury sector, on the right of the Meuse. Nothing occurred on the rest of the front.

The communique this afternoon reported: Yesterday evening, south of the Somme, the Germans, under cover of a fog, crept along a canal and violently attacked and captured by surprise La Maisonette and Blaches, but we made a vigorous counter-attack and regained both places, as well as a copse to the northward, where a few Germans are still holding out.

We made progress west and south of Fleury, where there were very intense artillery duels, as well as at Chenois and La Lauffe.

Aviators Active

Our aeroplanes were very active in the region of the Somme. They felled four German machines in the enemy's lines, while two others were badly hit and obliged to descend. French air-squadrons bombed the railway stations at Abbecourt, Tergnier, Chaumy, Hombleux and Roisel and a heavy battery near Roisel.

The communique this evening reported: Russian and French patrols were very active in the Champagne. On the left of the Meuse, we captured part of an enemy trench, east of Hill 304.

On the right of the Meuse, the French continued to progress west of Fleury. They took some prisoners.

A German official communique admits that the French entered the German trenches south-west of Thiaumont.

The Russian troops in France received their baptism of fire today on the western front. They attacked the enemy's trenches and took some prisoners, who were dumfounded to be in the hands of the Tsar's soldiers in France.

"The magnificent success of our intrepid British allies" is the theme of the French papers, which declare that there is something majestic and inflexible in the measured, but continuous advances of the British, which gives an impression of latent power and united and implacable will.

Dread British Advance

It is pointed out that the Germans particularly are in dread of a British advance north of Peronne and have made incredible efforts to prevent it, but the British front is already near-

ly aligned with that of the French, thus facilitating a renewal of the combined advance.

Details of the assault delivered on Friday show that the British left wing, starting between La Boisselle and Contal Maison, swarmed over three lines of trenches. They met with a desperate resistance from two Bavarian regiments at Ovillers, while, north of Contal Maison, they encountered fractions of the Prussian Guard, which were driven back to the outskirts of Pozieres.

The advance of the British center from between Mametz and Montauban towards Bazentin-le-Grand and Bazentin-le-Petit quickly took 700 prisoners, a battery of field-guns and a number of machine-guns, after a succession of sharp fights, including the repulse of two counter-attacks. A Pomeranian brigade held out very fiercely in Bazentin-le-Petit.

Twice the British emerged from the wood into the single street of the village and twice they were compelled to withdraw. A third assault, in the afternoon was successful.

1,500 German Dead in Village

It is stated that 1,500 German corpses were found in the village. A company of the Pomeranians was captured during its flight to Pozieres, but the main body of the brigade escaped.

The first task of the British right wing was to clear Trones Wood, after which it covered the half-mile to Longueval by noon. The Prussians defended Longueval, but the 'Tom-mies' blood was up and they dashed forward with such impetuosity that they captured the whole place in less than an hour, capturing the Staff of a regiment and the bulk of a battalion.

A French eye-witness says that they were all astounded with the dash and valor of the British infantry, which swept everything from its path irresistibly.

A feature of the Allies' advance is the co-operation of aeroplanes, which, flying low, signal every movement of the advancing infantry to the artillery in the rear, enabling the guns to lift as the successive rushes are made.

British In Trones Wood

But Losses Very Heavy

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Head-quarters, July 14.—Western theater.

—On both sides of the Somme, fresh violent combats are raging. The British, early in the morning, attacked the sector Mametz Wood to Longueval and repulsed their attacks against Trones Wood, where the British yesterday, in the evening, were sensibly hit by the rapid advance of the German reserves. After the first enemy attacks had been beaten back, fresh attacks were made by the British.

The French, after numerous failures during the last few days, suffered another disappointment.

TO CORRECT CONSTIPATION

and biliousness, clear the complexion, cure sick headaches and sweeten the breath use the dainty laxative

PINKETTES

They gently assist nature and will help to keep you well. Do not gripe. Of chemists, 60 cents the phial, or post free from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

HIRING RATE

REDUCED

at

THE
Central Garage Co.,
Limited

Cars \$4.00 per hour

Open day and night

'Phone 3809—(3 lines)

Ask for
Hiring Department

Declaration of London Couldn't Stand Strain

Had To Be Abandoned; Allies Will Conform to Principles Of International Law

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, July 14.—The British Government, in a memorandum to neutral countries, says that the Declaration of London has been abandoned because it is impossible to stand the strain under the changed conditions of war, but the Allies will continue to conform to the principles of international law.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. July 20
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru July 21
Per R.V.F. s.s. Penza July 21
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Shidzuoka M. July 23
Per T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo Maru July 24

For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—

Per T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo M. July 24
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Shidzuoka M. July 24
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Japan July 28

For Europe, via Suez:—

Per M.M. s.s. Atlantique July 19
Per P. and O. s.s. Nankin July 24

Mails to Arrive:—

The American mail is due to arrive here this morning, per R.M. s.s. Empress of Japan.

The French mail of June 11 left Hongkong on Sunday, July 16, at 6 p.m. and is due to arrive here tomorrow at 6 a.m., per M.M. s.s. Polynesian.

The French mail of June 25 is due at Hongkong on July 27 and here on July 31. Left Colombo on July 14, per M.M. s.s. Athos.

SINK BRITISH CRUISER

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, July 15.—The Admiralty reports: A German submarine, on July 11, in the North Sea, destroyed a British auxiliary cruiser of about 7,000 tons. On the same day, a German submarine, on the British coast, sank three British patrol-boats. The crews were made prisoners. One gun was captured.

Ku Ao, Proscribed Leader, Arrested

(Continued from Page 1)

Cabinet, Li Su-yung, a member from Shensi, stated that they may advise them to go to Peking but they could not advise them to take up their posts as the appointments are not in order and that according to the original provisional constitution before the confirmation of their appointments as Cabinet ministers be given by the Parliament the appointments should be acting ones. The appointments made by the Peking authorities are not acting ones but substantive.

They have agreed in that point and thus the parliamentarians have written to both Tong Shao-yi and Sun Hung-yi asking them to go to Peking immediately and they have elected Wu Ching-lien, Wang Cheng-ting, Wai Pui-chang, Chou Chen-ling, Pang Chai-shih and Chu Pu-cheng to go and see them both to advise them to go to the North.

Northern Troops in Shanghai

The 10th Division of the Northern Army under General Lu Jung-hsiang has been ordered to return to the Southern Park in Peking where they were stationed before coming down to Shanghai. The post of Assistant Military Commissioner of General Lu Jung-tung will be abolished. The 4th Division of the Northern Army under General Yang Shan-teh, the Military Commissioner of Shanghai, will be withdrawn from Shanghai when the general situation is quite solved for good.

China's Future Government

A big gathering of prominent businessmen and Members of Parliament assembled at the Chang Su Ho garden yesterday afternoon in response to an invitation of Dr. Sun Yat-sen. On the platform were Dr. Wu Ting-fang, Hon. Tong Shao-yi, Mr. C. T. Wang, Mr. Sung Han-chang, Mr. Chu Pao-san and many others. There were talks on "The Future Government of China" by Dr. Sun, who favored the Cleveland, O., form of government by commission; Mr. C. T. Wang representing the Upper House, Mr. Wu Ching-lien, the Lower House, Gen. Hwang Hsing, the army, Mr. Sheng Pao-chang (Magistrate), Mr. Huang Yen-pai, the Educational Association, Mr. Chu Pao-san, the merchants, and Mr. Chao Chung-hui, the Press Association. Tea and refreshments were afterwards served.

Baiburt Stormed; Turkish Rushed

(Continued from Page 1)

theater.—In the Bukhovina, our troops, after having fulfilled their task, are now again on the heights west of the upper Moldavia.

Italian theater.—An intense activity continues between the Adige and the Brenta. Strong Italian forces repeatedly attacked between Cimadice and Monterasta. The enemy attacked ten times north-east of Monterasta, being always repulsed, with heaviest losses, by the Austro-Hungarian troops, who maintained all their positions.

The Admiralty reports: An Austro-Hungarian submarine, on July 10, in the afternoon, sank an Italian destroyer of the Indomito type (launched 1912-13, 680 tons, 36.15 knots).

A naval air squadron very efficiently bombed military objects and the railway station at Padua. The aeroplanes were heavily shelled by anti-aircraft guns, but returned unharmed.

Vienna, July 15.—Russian theater.—Russian detachments were dispersed south-west of the Moldavia. Near Jablonitz, successful patrols brought in 200 Russian prisoners. Near Delatyn, there was increased activity. The enemy's vanguards, which had entered Delatyn, were beaten back to the southern edge. Russian attacks south-west of Delatyn broke down in our fire.

Italian theater.—Yesterday was much calmer on the front between the Adige and the Brenta. The activity generally was limited to artillery fire. Isolated enemy attacks near the Posina Valley and a stronger attack against the Borcola Pass were repulsed.

Berlin, July 15.—The Deutscher Ueberseesendienst reports: Competent German authorities state that the report of the Russian headquarters of July 9, that Pinsk had been captured by the Russians, is a flat invention. It is reported from Amsterdam that the steamer Maartinsdyk, bound for New York, was forced to leave her letter mail at Kirkwall.

Foreign Supervision

Foreign expert supervision over your car repairs insures careful workmanship, properly selected materials and correct adjustment.

THE CENTRAL

"Shanghai's Leading Garage"

offers exceptional facilities for the proper execution of every class of motor and tyre repair under expert foreign supervision.

Call or 'Phone

The Central Garage Co., Ltd.

SHANGHAI and HANKOW

2a Jinkee Road, Shanghai.

Telephone No. 3809

DID YOU EVER

Stop to think that you have paid out many thousands of dollars for rent and have nothing now to show for it but a bunch of rent receipts?

By our plan your rent will go toward buying your home. In a few years you will own a home to be proud of.

Call and See Our Plans.

China Realty Co., Ltd.

39 Nanking Road.

FRANCE DEMANDS BACK ALL INVADED PROVINCES M. POINCARE DECLARES

No Matter Whether Taken Recently or 20 Years Ago; Reparation Besides

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Paris, July 14.—The 14th of July, France's national holiday, was an occasion for glorifying the successes of the Allies on all the fronts and paying a whole-hearted tribute to the heroes who have fallen. President Poincaré passed in review detachments of Russian, British, Belgian and French troops and distributed diplomas to the families of soldiers who have been killed in the service of their country.

Addressing these families, President Poincaré said: "You, upon whom this formidable war, which has arisen from the execrable folly of Austrian and German imperialism, has inflicted mournful bereavement, let me offer you a tribute of public sympathy. Like your dead, you also have an indefeasible right to your country's gratitude."

With regard to the resistance of the French, President Poincaré said: "Two years have passed without their resolution and stubbornness being shaken. Their patience and obstinacy have thwarted the plans of the Powers of Prey."

"Although surprised by the brutal attack, France soon succeeded victoriously in barring and hurling back the tide of invasion. With the aid of her allies, she has imprisoned the enemy in a circle of iron, water and fire which he is vainly endeavoring to break."

"The Allies have employed the months which have passed in forming and equipping armies. Russia's magnificent troops have received the material which had been wanting in the terrible struggles of last year for such efforts to obtain successes on all fronts and, henceforth, the Germans will no longer avail themselves of the military map formerly mentioned by them with pride."

"Should we fight for the sake of honor only, we should not yield, but it is really for honor as well as for existence itself. To be or not to be? Such is the poignant problem."

"Such a democracy as ours would no longer exist if it were compelled to vegetate under the unhealthy shadow of a German Empire strong enough to spread over the whole of Europe its very rule."

Concluding, President Poincaré said: "In the name of the French families in mourning, of the sufferings endured by our invaded regions and of our soldiers' blood, we shall not let our griefs enervate our will. The more we hate the war, the more we must passionately strive to prevent its return; to obtain by peace the restitution of the whole of our invaded provinces, whether invaded recently or twenty years ago; reparation for the violated rights of France and of her allies and the guarantees necessary to safeguard definitely national independence."

SINN FEINERS RIOT

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)
The Deutsche Ueberseedienst reports: New York, July 14.—A despatch from Cork, in Ireland, says that a thousand Sinn Feiners, chagrined by the non-arrival of the prisoners who were recently released after undergoing imprisonment since the Dublin rebellion and who were expected here today, wrecked the recruiting office, plashed the military pickets and sang republican songs.

PHOTO SUPPLIES

Freshest and most up-to-date stock in town. Prices low.

Burr 3 Broadway

DEFENCE OF SUEZ

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, July 18.—General Sir Archibald Murray reports that two columns, operating from Tor and Abuzenima, respectively, on the Sinai shore of the Gulf of Suez, have returned to their bases, after successful raids on enemy ports in the Peninsula of Sinai. They covered sixty miles through difficult country and captured prisoners and live stock. Despite the fact that they met with opposition, there were no casualties in either column.

ALLIES IN CONFERENCE

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, July 15.—It is officially announced that Mr. Reginald McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Finance Ministers of France, Russia and Italy have held a conference in London, in conjunction with the British and French Ministers of Munitions and the Chief of the Russian General Staff and have reached an agreement further coordinating the joint arrangements for supplies and finance. Great Britain has also concluded separate financial agreements with France and Italy and initiated a discussion with a view to a separate agreement with Russia.

MESOPOTAMIA INQUIRY

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, July 14.—The Times says that the inquiry into the operations in Mesopotamia should be directed, firstly, into the share of the Imperial Government in the decision to advance on Baghdad and, secondly, into the errors of judgment made by the generals on the spot and the Indian Army Department. It says that, when every allowance is made, the military system in India has failed to stand the test of war. The evils of over-concentration have been accentuated by the very unwise destruction of the supply department.

GERMAN FOOD SUPPLIES

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)
The Deutsche Ueberseedienst reports: New York, July 14.—The New York World publishes a telegram from Berlin, giving particulars of an interview with the Prussian Minister of Agriculture, Freiherr von Schorlemer-Alst, on the condition of the crops. The Minister declared: "Our harvest will add one more to the numerous disappointments for our enemies. Food questions need not worry us for the next twelve months. The grain suffered little from the cold and wet spring."

"A much larger acreage was sown with grain and the yield per acre will be much larger than in 1915. There are abundant barley and oat crops in sight. It is assured that there will be plenty of potatoes for human consumption."

"The situation regarding food-stuffs, meat and food for live stock appears to be so much better for the next twelve months than for the last year that it will surely keenly disappoint our enemies in their policy to starve us into submission."

BATHING AS CURE FOR ILLS

Speaker for Druggless Physicians Urges Liberal Use of Water
Atlantic City, N. J., June 17.—Dr. Roy Wilson Beal of New York City offered the prediction that "incurable diseases" would be things of the past as the result of the rapid strides made with the natural or naturopathic treatment in addressing the annual convention today of the National Association of Druggless Physicians. Dr. Beal asserted that the next few years would witness a great change in the method of treatment for such cases. He said that correct eating, breathing, thinking, bathing, and other care in living prevented many ailments. "People die entirely too soon," he said. "The time has come when the public should be informed on the value of bathing. How many people know how to bathe properly, how many people know that it is not only necessary to cleanse the body externally but internally as well? How many doctors know that such diseases as Bright's disease, diabetes, and apoplexy can be not only permanently cured, but the sufferer's life very materially prolonged by such simple means as the internal administration of water in such manner as to rid the body of the poisons?"

John Buchan's Weekly Summing-up of Events On the Battle Fronts

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, July 15.—The following is the weekly summary of events in the war compiled by Mr. John Buchan: On Saturday, July 8th, the British right wing, supported by French artillery, pushed its way into the woods of Bernafay and Trones, east of Montauban. German counter-attacks were destroyed by our artillery fire. During the afternoon and night, there was much fighting in and around Oivillers.

On Sunday, the 9th, the struggle at Oivillers continued and two violent and futile German counter-attacks were made on the British positions in Trones Wood.

On Monday, the fight in the latter quarter developed into a serious battle and, during the night of Sunday and on Monday morning, no less than five desperate attacks were made on the British line. On Monday afternoon, a sixth attack succeeded, at the expense of heavy casualties, in recovering a small part of the wood.

North-west of Contal Maison, we took a small wood and a number of guns. Ground was gained east of Oivillers and La Boisselle and a lodgment was made in the big wood of Mametz. Late that night, after a heavy bombardment, Contal Maison was carried by storm and a counter-attack during the night was easily repelled.

On Tuesday, July 11th, the first stage of the British offensive may be said to have closed. On that day we carried the greater part of the Wood of Mametz and re-captured nearly the whole of Trones Wood.

After ten days of ceaseless struggle, the whole of the German first system of defence on a front of eight miles was in British hands. This contained what is usually called the first and intermediate positions and a depth of from 2,000 to 4,000 yards and included five strongly fortified villages, many redoubts and numerous heavily wired and entrenched woods. Thus, the British right wing had now nothing between them and the German second system of defence.

Many guns had been destroyed or covered with debris, but, among the

booty taken in the ten days' fighting, there were 26 field-guns, one naval gun and one heavy howitzer, while the German prisoners exceeded 7,500.

On Wednesday, July 12th, the Germans, now heavily re-inforced, made several desperate counter-attacks against the British position, principally in the Wood of Mametz and the Wood of Trones and at Contal Maison, recovering some little ground, but, by the evening, all had been regained and enormous numbers of German dead lay between our lines. The next day, we consolidated our position, advancing our line in certain places and there was a heavy artillery bombardment all along the front.

On Friday, July 14th, at dawn, the British attack on the second German position began and resulted in the enemy's position being carried everywhere on a front of four miles. The villages of Bazentin-le-Petit and Longueval and the whole of the Trones Wood were taken and Oivillers surrounded. German counter-attacks, later in the day, were completely repulsed.

It should be clearly understood what is the British purpose. We do not, like the German Chancellor, judge victories only by the map. Our aim is not to recover so much territory, nor even to seize any particular place not necessary to push in the German front and compel the Germans to retreat.

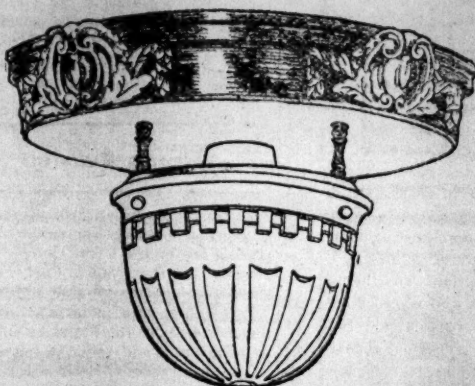
All these things will doubtless come, but the main object of the Allies is to defeat the existing German armies in the field and to weaken them so thoroughly that they will not any longer constitute an adequate defence of the German borders. Hence, the success of the Allies is not to be measured by the number of miles advanced, but by the losses to the enemy and the slow strain and disorganization becoming apparent throughout the entire front.

Once again, German East Africa is the only theatre outside Europe showing special activity. On July 7th, General Smuts' left wing took the town of Tanga, at the coast end of the Northern Railway and the second port in the colony. It will be remembered that, in the beginning of November, 1914, the place was attacked by an Anglo-Indian force, which entered the town, but was obliged to fall back, with considerable losses, on the arrival of re-inforcements. With the fall of Tanga, the allied cordon in German East Africa is drawn appreciably tighter.

WHAT IS THE

TRADE MARK
BRASCOLITE
PATENTED

?



NOTE

That Brascolites can be furnished with the chain pull switch where desired—making unnecessary side wall switches with attendant wiring expense.

uniform and soft; and photometric tests prove that the BRASCOLITE system is more efficient than direct reflected light and 50% more efficient than indirect lighting.

Note Particularly These Features:

That the ceiling of the room is not depended upon for reflection—the fixture carries its own reflecting plane. A very interesting feature when considering depreciation and maintenance.

That the fixture is perfectly adapted to the use of gas filled lamps by reason of perfect ventilation and optical protection.

That it is adaptable to any ceiling height—requires no assembling—the fixture comes to you ready to connect up to the house wiring.

It is unnecessary to remove any part of the fixture or the lamp in order to clean either. A maintenance point worthy of careful consideration.

You will find it to your interest to require us to demonstrate the superiority of the BRASCOLITE. Select the most difficult portion of your store to light and arrange with us for the demonstration.

INTERNATIONAL IMPORT and EXPORT CO.

Incorporated
28 Nanking Road

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

What is Castoria?

CASTORIA is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance (Narcotics stupefy). Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

The signature of *Dr. H. H. Fletcher* is on every wrapper of genuine Castoria.
Physicians Recommend Castoria.

"My patients invariably praise the action of your Castoria." **W. W. TURNER, M. D.,** Buffalo, N. Y.

"During my medical practice I know of several cases where your Castoria was prescribed and used with good results."
K. MORROW, M. D., St. Louis, Mo.

"Your Castoria is certainly the greatest remedy for children I know of. I know no other proprietary preparation which is its equal."
R. S. SCHWARTZ, M. D., Kansas City, Mo.

"I use your Castoria and advise its use in all families where there are children."
J. W. DINSDALE, M. D., Chicago, Ill.

"Your Castoria is the best remedy in the world for children and the only one I use and recommend."
AGNES V. SWETLAND, M. D., Omaha, Neb.

"I have used your Castoria as a purgative in the cases of children for years past with most happy effect, and fully endorse it as a safe remedy."
H. D. BURNER, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Electric Fans

Are your ventilating conditions what they should be?

Health requirements demand a continuous renewal of air in Stores Offices, Theatres, Restaurants, and in the Home.

Perfect ventilation can only be obtained by means of Electric Fans.

A varied assortment of fans is kept in stock by local Electrical Contractors.

For further particulars, etc., apply to the:

Municipal Electricity Department

SHOWROOMS: 471-2 NANKING ROAD and A1297 BROADWAY.

Telephone No. 2660.

Telephone No. 840.

"Gold Band"

CIGARETTES

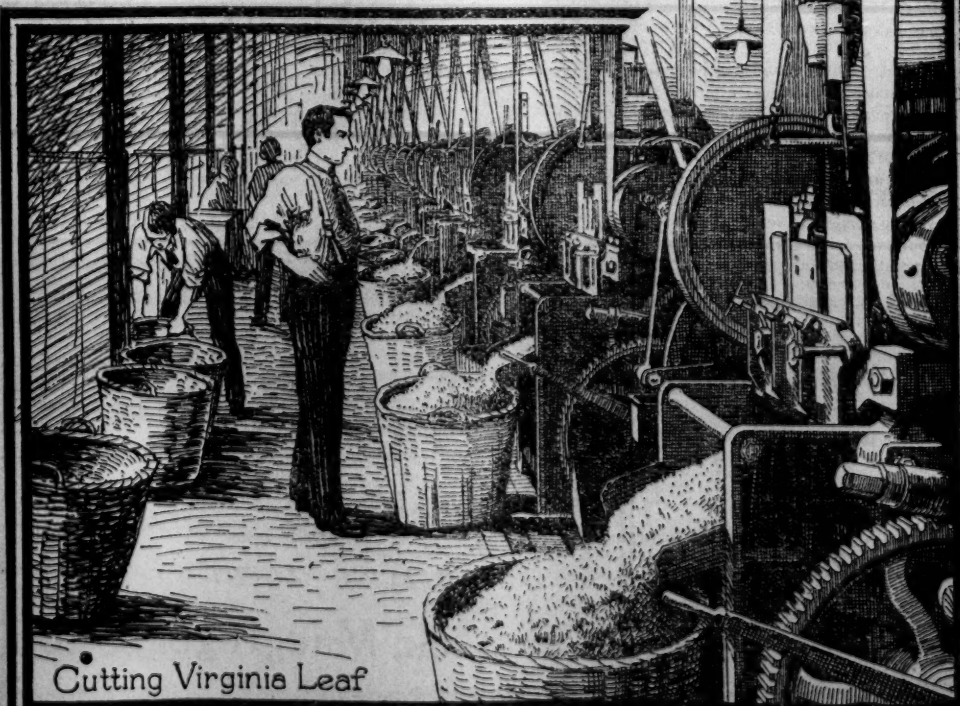
Should demand the consideration of every logical smoker

REASON SIX

The Virginia Leaf is cut into small exact strips which gives the cigarettes their solid, even appearance



Westminster
Tobacco
Co. Ltd.
London.



The Star Garage Co.

125 Bubbling Well Road.

TELEPHONE WEST 197

Operating the largest, finest and most up-to-date Garage in the Orient, offer to the Shanghai Motoring Public unsurpassed facilities for the repair, reconstruction or storage of their cars.

Complete repair, body-building, vulcanizing and paint shops under the direct supervision of experts. Storage space, including a number of private locked stalls, for over 100 cars.

Complete line of accessories in stock.

Fine cars for hire, day and night service.

FREE AIR

'Holding Company' Will Nominally Be the Debtor—Its \$10,000,000 Capital

Somewhat to the surprise of investment houses, the Argentine note have met with a ready sale in the country, and it is felt that a further offering would now succeed. It was probably decided to arrange this some months before the money needed in order to take advantage of a good bond market.

1990

drivers, phone 3809
The Central Garage Co., Ltd.
2-a Jinkee Road.

In order better to serve the convenience of passengers and shippers the N. Y. K. has decided to send its North China liners up the Peiho to Tzuchulin Wharf, Tientsin, at least for the time being, as the water in the river is now deep enough for vessels of 3,000 tons: The company's s.s. Santo Maru has replaced the s.s. Tzushima Maru on this line, the latter being stranded in the inland Sea.

Sole Agents for
Tropical Paint and Oil Co.
Cleveland, O.

'PHONE 16.

Tel. No 5491.

SPORTS Latest News of Athletic World GOSSIP

QUIROS AGAIN GO UNDER TO BROOKLYN BY 8 TO 4

Losers Just Getting Going But Rain Cut Game Down To Six Innings

The rain stopped further frightfulness on Sunday afternoon, when it shut down the ball game between Quiros and Brooklyn in the sixth inning with the score 8 to 4 in favor of the flagship. During the short play the Brooklyn worked three pitchers. Features of the heavy hitting were two three-runners by Leatherby and two-hits by Hylton, Haggerty, Neal and Daniels. Stephenson, Quiros third base, brought down the applause of the bleachers by stealing home.

Hylton who struck out four, passed none and allowed two hits; Gabel allowed three hits; and Hunter who struck out three, passed one and never allowed a hit. He pitched two full innings, Sullivan struck out five, passed four and allowed ten hits. The Quiros batted six innings and the Brooklyn five.

The score:
Brooklyn 0 4 2 2 0 — 8
Quiros 0 0 0 2 2 0 — 4

Quiros	AB	R	H	S	B	P	O	A	E
Doyle, 2b.	3	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0
Hess, ss.	3	1	2	0	0	2	1	0	0
Stephenson, 3b.	3	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Neal, 1b.	3	0	1	2	7	0	0	0	0
Glover, 1f.	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Boone, cf.	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Myers, rf.	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Strait, rf.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Light, c.	3	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0
Sullivan, p.	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Total	25	4	6	3	15	5	2	0	0

Brooklyn	AB	R	H	S	B	P	O	A	E
Donelson, r.f.	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Haggerty, r.f.	3	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Friels, c.f.	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eysinger, c.	4	0	1	0	8	0	0	0	0
Daniels, 1b.	4	1	2	0	5	0	0	0	0
Tangemann, 1f.	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
McGrath, 2b.	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Beavers, 2b.	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Leatherby, s.s.	3	1	2	0	2	1	0	0	0
Heubel, 3b.	3	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Hylton, p.	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Hunter, p.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gabel, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	26	8	10	3	18	5	0	0	0

Cricket

For their match today with the S.C.C., the Public School Old Boys have selected: A. M. A. Hansen (Captain), J. J. Ellis, A. H. Leslie, F. Madar, G. Madar, A. Souza, C. Oller-essen, E. Cooke, A. White, A. Mooney and J. Hawes.

International S. C.

The meeting of the International Swimming Club was held on Thursday in the offices of Rayner, Heusser and Company in the Union Building. The following officers were elected: President: Dr. A. Stanley. Vice-President: T. Mellows. Captain: W. Jones. Vice-Captain: F. A. Remedios. Hon. Treasurer: J. H. McGregor. Hon. Secretary: W. F. Hamlin. Committee: N. H. Alves, F. W. Golding, S. Haas, L. Encarnacao, I. D. MacDonald and W. S. Featherstonhaugh. President Stanley then read the following report: You will see from the reports of the Hon. Treasurer and Hon. Secretary, which have been published with the Annual Report and Statement of Accounts, that the Club has satisfactorily weathered the storms which it passed through two or three years ago. The financial condition of the Club is now as sound as a bell. What we aim at now is to accumulate a balance of about \$300 to enable the Club to

meet such extraordinary expenditure as Interport Meetings and other contingencies may give rise to. I am sorry to say that the Committee still have difficulty in collecting Club dues. In future the list of Members will exclude those who owe the Club money and if dues are not paid before the Annual Gala is held membership will be cancelled.

At the General Meeting last year it was stated and minutes that a sum of \$39.88 was due to the Club from the late Lieut. A. A. Macdonald as Treasurer. Lieut. Macdonald had previously left Shanghai for the war with the belief that all was in order with the Club. It has recently been brought to my attention that those who had assumed responsibility for him in Shanghai during his absence at the war had not been asked for payment of this amount and that, if they had been asked, it would have been paid; moreover the amount has now been paid into the Club. I wish to place it clearly on record that as regards the finances of the Club the position of our late Treasurer, Lieut. A. A. Macdonald, was then, as it is known to be now, entirely satisfactory and that there is nothing whatever outstanding.

Secretary Hamlin's report said: The Committee have decided that the Club Membership Roll, as printed on the back of this sheet, should at the end of the Season 1915 be written down to 45 Active Members, of which 10 are newly enrolled, and 4 Absent Members. They have come to this decision as so many names have been showing on the Roll which, rightly, should be scored off owing to the Members not having paid their dues—in some cases 2 or 3 years in arrears. The Membership daily attendance was better than it has been for several seasons past, and the Committee sincerely trust that Members will acquit themselves as far as possible as active ones by attending regularly this year. In order that all may benefit by having polo matches, races, diving, etc., which could then be arranged for them by the Working Committee.

The Club has been unfortunate in the losses sustained by the deaths of four of our Members who were active in forwarding the interests of the Club: Messrs. B. Inglis, Committee-man, A. A. Macdonald, late Hon. Secretary, E. W. Fraser and L. A. Dufour. The relatives of these gentlemen have the Club's deepest sympathy. The Committee wish to take this opportunity thanking the Municipal Council for their courtesy and kindness in permitting us the use of the Bath on Club nights, and also for the permission to charge spectators 20 cents and their retaining only half, the other half being entered in our Accounts and so augmenting our Funds quite considerably.

They also wish to thank those gentlemen and firms who so kindly contributed to the Prize Funds, as well as those gentlemen who gave their time and assistance to make our Annual Gala a success.

EARLY MORNING FATIGUE.

When you awake in the morning feeling tired out, feeling worse, in fact, than when you went to bed, you are confronted with one of the characteristic symptoms of neurasthenia. It is due to the run-down condition of your nerves that rest does not bring renewed strength and sleep refresh the tired brain. Overwork and worry are the most frequent causes of this condition. Neurasthenia is the name given to this common form of nervous debility in which the power to recuperate is gone. Your blood can be built up so that it will increase the supply of needed elements to the wasted nerves, and this is the only way that the nerves can be reached. Dr. Williams' pink pills are a tonic that especially builds up the nerves because they supply to the blood the elements that the nerves need. Many nervous disorders, sometimes chronic ones, have yielded to this tonic treatment with Dr. Williams' pink pills when other methods failed to give relief. They are certainly worth a trial. You can begin today, for Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people are sold by most dealers, and are also obtainable, post free, 1 bottle \$1.50, 6 bottles \$8, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

Lawn Bowls

The result of the draw for the lawn bowls Rink Championship is as follows:—

First Round	
R. Dorrance	G. L. Campbell
(skip)	(skip)
J. Park	R. A. Lawson
W. T. Bissett	C. M. Bain
Arch. Taylor	F. L. Marshall
H. Veitch	A. D. Bell
(skip)	(skip)
W. J. Ward	O. Crewe-Read
F. Jones	J. C. Macdougall
E. Thomas	J. T. Disselduff
A. McGregor	G. McMurdo
(skip)	(skip)
H. H. Fowler	R. C. Aitkenhead
J. J. Sheridan	A. M. McGregor
F. Large	F. Ferrier
C. Richards	R. J. Bowerman
(skip)	(skip)
A. Spiers	J. E. Lucas

J. Anderson	W. S. Featherstonhaugh
G. Sherman	A. E. Hayward
A. Taylor	A. S. Allan
(skip)	(skip)
G. Dunlop	G. B. V. Miller
S. Hammond	A. Millar
D. MacDonald	G. Bloom
H. B. Stewart	D. McAllister
(skip)	(skip)
A. Gray	G. B. Stormes
D. M. Graham	T. Spring
J. C. Thomson	A. Wood
Second Round	
J. Burnside	G. H. Phillips
G. McCallum	L. Evans
A. N. Other	C. W. Porter
A. A. Malcolm	W. N. C. Allen

The first-mentioned team has the choice of ground; in the subsequent rounds the venue of play shall be decided on the spin of the coin, except in the semi-final and final, the ground for which will be decided by the Committee. Any match which it is impossible to finish owing to rain or darkness must be replayed. The first round must be played off by July 30; the second round by August 12, and the third round by August 20.

Local Austrian Lloyd Agent Denies There's A Deal on for Ships

Regarding the deal by which the China Mail contemplates taking over some of the ships of the Austrian Lloyd, we have received a protest from the local agent of the Austrian Lloyd. He objects to the use of "interned," saying there are "no interned Austrian or German ships in Shanghai harbor." Well, it is a choice in the real or accustomed use of the word. By "interned," we meant the dictionary translation, which is "to put up for safe keeping"—not necessarily by compulsion. The word has come to have the more usual, though not strictly correct meaning of a ship, goods or person, on taking refuge in a neutral place from some foe, being forcibly restrained from leaving during the period of hostilities. Mr. Pucher, the Austrian Lloyd agent, further says: "There are no Austrian steamers for sale and I had no dealings with the concern you mention. Details given of the steamers in question are beside the mark." As to which we disagree, answering that our information comes from a source which guarantees its authenticity. We did not say Mr. Pucher had been concerned in the negotiations for a deal of this nature, involving G\$1,500,000, is much more likely to be transacted directly by headquarters.



It turns out

The better letters

Get the Royal facts!

Ask for a demonstration

'Phone 322

SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA

MARKT & Co. (Shanghai), Ltd.
89-91 Rue Montauban

REYNELL'S



POSITIVELY

THE CHOICEST
MINERAL WATER
ON THE MARKET

TRY IT WITH YOUR
SCOTCH WHISKEY

IMPROVES SCOTCH

HIRANO
FLAVOURED DRINKS
GINGER ALE, ETC.

AT ALL CLUBS AND BARS

YOUR COMPRADORE SHOULD
HAVE IT. IF HE HASN'T, CALL
US UP

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.

'Phone 2021



Just
Unpacked

14 Shapes
in
1/4 and 1/2 Sizes

Silberman's Drapery and Outfitting Stores
No. 1-B Broadway (Opposite Astor House); Tel. 2237.

THE CHARLES H. BROWN PAINT Co. PAINTS



of all descriptions, guaranteed 100% pure

SOLE AGENTS. 天司公豐美

THE CHINA AMERICAN TRADING Co. (Inc.)
TIENTSIN, CHINA

THE CHINA PRESS

Is printed on paper bought from
"The EKMAN Foreign Agencies, Ltd.
Succrs. to OLOF WIJK & Co."
No. 6, Kiangse Road

Watch this space grow



Do you think it'll rain?

The China Press

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR
EXCEPT ON MONDAYS AND HOLIDAYS

THE CHINA PRESS Incorporated.
Delaware, Publishers

WEATHER

Hot weather, with very moderate breezes.

BIRTH

MURPHY.—On July 16, 1916, at "Inverness" 155 Bubbling Well Road, to Mr. and Mrs. W. G. R. Murphy, a son.

10457

SHANGHAI, JULY 18, 1916

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

President Wilson's Chances For Re-Election

(New York Times)

PRESIDENT Wilson's Administration is his platform, the soundness of judgment and steadiness of hand that have brought the country in honor and in safety through troubles and perils give him valid title to a vote of renewed confidence, and the prosperity and contentment of the people are the augury of his re-election. In administrative achievements of very recent memory those who make the campaign in his behalf will find abundant material of argument and ample ground of appeal to the electorate. Their work will not be one of defense. They have but to make clear to the understanding of the people that their welfare and their security have been the object of Mr. Wilson's policies, that in the great and vital undertaking of his Administration he has met all challenges, surmounted all obstacles, and carried his purposes to full achievement.

Mr. Wilson has set his mark upon the history of his time, he has done memorable service for the country and its people. The establishment of a sound banking and currency system, a task that had baffled endeavor for more than a generation, and the reform of rooted and flagrant tariff abuses that had become a superstition were triumphs great enough to give distinction to any Administration. Those laws that mark an epoch in the history of the United States were written upon the statute book by the Democratic Party, guided and controlled by the strong hand of a Democratic President. The people approve and applaud them, they would mightily resist any attempt to repeal them or alter their intent. When we add that Mr. Wilson, withstanding provocation from without and passionate counsels from within, has kept the country out of two wars, and would be moved to inquire by what proofs of fault, expositions, promises, and allurements the Republicans can hope to remove him from the post in which he has so faithfully responded to the need and desire of this country.

For the first time in twenty-four years the Democrats enter a Presidential campaign as a united party, without dissensions, with nobody sulking, all supporting their candidate with loyalty and confidence. The election of 1892 was the last in which the two parties have squarely confronted each other. In the three Bryan campaigns of 1896, 1900, and 1908 myriads of Democrats helped to swell the Republican pluralities. In 1912 a shift of the current of disaffection worked the same result. In 1912 the convention struggle left too many wounds for the party's good, and the Progressive candidate was then the beneficiary. It is a political delusion and a mathematical futility to set up the 1,300,000 excess of the combined Taft and Roosevelt vote over the Wilson vote in that campaign as the measure of strength of the two parties in 1916. If Mr. Wilson's Administration has not given new strength to him and his party, then all political experience goes for naught and the American people in these four years have undergone a change in temper and settled habit of which no outward sign has given forewarning.

Mr. Wilson is visibly stronger than his party. A new man, an untired man of whose soundness and capacity the people had only common knowledge unconfirmed by the supreme test of power and responsibility, even though he were a very strong man, might fail to spare the party the chagrin of defeat. Even under this tried leader the Democracy must mind its ways and mend them where possible. It is not in a position to make mistakes with any degree of impunity.

It was a dreadful blunder to parade Mr. Bryan before the convention. It was yielding to folly, and in that role the party has displayed too much proficiency. It is a delusion

Waft Music Into Air By Wireless 'Phone

Phonograph Playing Heard On Steamer Sixty Miles Away

The first public demonstration of the Marconi wireless telephone took place on June 11, when the experimental station of the company at Aldine, N. J., talked to David Saranoff, chief engineer in the steamship Bunker Hill, which was taking the members of the New York Technology Club to Boston to attend the dedication of the new building of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology on the Charles River.

The conversation lasted from 8 until 10 at night at a time when the steamship was more than sixty miles up Long Island sound and getting further away every moment.

Those on the vessel heard the voices through the Marconi receiver, and the conversation was carried on by both wireless telephone and wireless telegraph. The Bunker Hill was not equipped with a sending apparatus, and answered the voices and music that came out of the darkness by wireless telegraph.

In addition to Mr. Saranoff, Orville Wright, Alan R. Hawley, Rear-Admiral Capps, and Alexander Graham Bell all listened to Aldine in the wireless room of the steamship. All were amazed at the clearness with which the voices of those in the experimental station could be heard. R. B. Weagant, the experimenter at Aldine, talked to each in turn and then repeated back the talk by wireless telegraph for the purpose of verification.

Owing to the special wireless equipment installed on the Bunker Hill for the experiment, the questions and answers of the conversation were carried on almost as quickly as if the wireless telephone had been used both ways.

Send Music Into Space

After conversing for some time, during which all on board the Bunker Hill took part in the demonstration, Weagant announced to them that he would now play the phonograph. There was a few moments' silence and then, clear as a bell, came the strains of "The Star-Spangled Banner," played by a full orchestra. The music was so loud that the crowd standing on the deck outside the wireless room of the Bunker Hill all heard it, and when the final crescendo rang out they greeted it with cheers.

Then came the stirring strains of the "Marseillaise," which was also cheered to the echo. By this time those on the Bunker Hill began to think they were attending a concert, and there were cries of "Encore!" Mr. Weagant responded, for the final selection, with "Tipperary," the strains of which, while perfectly clear, began to become faint, owing to the distance the vessel had traveled since the demonstration began.

At the end of the demonstration he received a message of congratulation from Mr. Saranoff, who felicitated him on the success of the experiment.

George W. Hayes, Superintendent of the Marconi factory at Aldine, said that the test on board the Bunker Hill had been arranged so hurriedly that there was no time to equip the vessel with the sending apparatus.

Test Is a Big Success

"Mr. Saranoff, our chief engineer," he said, "decided to install a receiver in the wireless room of the steamship and make a partial test by talking to the experiment room beneath the wireless tower here in Aldine. So far as it went, the test was very successful."

Mr. Weagant talked at intervals, and his conversation was plainly heard by those on board the Bunker Hill, who answered all his questions regarding the weather and kindred topics by wireless telegraph. The questions and answers came so quickly that it was exactly like holding a conversation over an ordinary telephone on shore.

"They told us that the phonograph was distinctly heard and the tunes were recognized and cheered."

of blindness to credit Mr. Bryan with the ability to give strength to Mr. Wilson's candidacy. The manner of his getting out of the Cabinet, his known disagreement with the President's views and policies, which have the support of the country, the refusal of his own State to accredit him to the convention as a delegate, all the signs and portents in the political heavens blazed forth their warning against this senseless exhumation of a buried figure to shock the sense and affront the intelligence of Democrats who turned away in disgust from the Nebraska man when he was a living personage in politics, and to confirm the too widely prevailing belief that the Democratic Party is possessed of an unchanging ambition and desire to make itself deserving of the symbol by which it is everywhere represented in caricature.

A Senator's Tribute to President Wilson

By United States Senator
Ollie M. James

In 1906 I attended the great peace conference held in London and saw there assembled twenty-six nations of the earth speaking in different languages, but all spoke the language of peace. I thought that the millennium of peace had come, such a thing as the world's war was impossible; but the day when the Christian heart shall rule the world and when peace shall reign over the land is not here, and unhappily is not in sight. Self-defense and preparation for it are as necessary now as ever before. We must not mistake dishonor for peace, as we cannot mistake oppression for peace. All governments love peace—peace with freedom, peace with honor. Without these all else is slavery. Woodrow Wilson and the Democratic Party advocate an army big enough to make aggressors think the second time before they strike a blow.

Democracy believes in preparedness without militarism. During this Administration we have done more to build up an army and navy in three years than the Republican Party did in forty years of its existence. More has been done to give the American people a navy and army in three months than Colonel Roosevelt and Mr. Taft did in eleven years. The President challenged the seeming overwhelming opposition of Congress and of his own party, and in the name of self-defense "and America first" he took his cause to the country, and in the great and unshackled court of public opinion summoned the American people to the rescue. Their response was immediate and overwhelming in his support. President Wilson acts, he does not rant; he builds, he does not bluster.

No President during the life of this Republic has ever had to deal with so many delicate and dangerous problems as those which have confronted President Wilson. With more than half of the world in arms in Europe, with Mexico in revolution at our border, these difficult and complicated international problems have confronted him almost daily, and he has handled them as becomes a patriot and a statesman. When the Lusitania was sunk the militant voice of Theodore Roosevelt cried out for war, and if he had been President of the United States at that time, today 500,000 brave American sons would be contending around the fort of Verdun in this mighty maelstrom of blood—thousands would have been buried in the ditches. Our President, patient, patriotic, far-sighted, the real statesman, handled this question with the greatest ability and won for America its greatest diplomatic victory.

Some gentlemen in Congress undertook to take out of the President's hands the right of handling our foreign situation. Congress met that quickly, decisively, and said that they stood, as every American should stand, back of the President of the United States. When the President sent his ultimatum to Germany he was criticised by two elements—one that he was seeking to force the country into war and the other was that he was too cowardly to engage in the conflict. There are happily two kinds of courage; the courage of the man who is willing to undertake the danger himself and the courage of the man that sends others to the conflict. The courage of the man who wishes himself to enter the conflict may be rash, for he alone is to suffer, but the courage to take a nation into war, where millions of lives may be sacrificed, is another kind of courage. It is a courage that must be able to stand bitter abuse; a courage that moves slowly, acts coolly, and strikes no blow as long as diplomacy may be employed, honor of the country upheld, the flag respected, and lives of Americans protected. Woodrow Wilson has, both kinds of courage—the courage of conflict and the courage to act coolly and sensibly when he is dealing with the lives of others—the fate of a nation.

The Mexican situation was inherited by the Democratic Party from the Administration of President Taft. It had refused recognition of Huerta, and the same policy was followed along these lines by President Wilson, because he believed with President Taft that assassination should not be rewarded with the Presidency of the Republic of Mexico. The President has dealt with the Mexican situation, and his policy has been the same as that of Abraham Lincoln under like conditions more than half a century ago.

When American soil was invaded the President quickly ordered the United States troops into Mexico upon their punitive expedition. They are there now, and I have no doubt will remain as long as there is a possibility of the capture and punishment of the murderers who invaded American soil or are needed for the protection of American lives along the border. When the Republican platform at Chicago denounced the Mexican policy of Woodrow Wilson, it denounced at the same time the similar Mexican policy of Abraham Lincoln—the one they have heretofore called the "patron saint" of the Republican Party.

The Republican platform declares for "a continuous policy of national defense," but there have only been two propositions made in our history for a "continuous policy." One was made by the General Board of the Navy in 1908, urging upon the Republican Administration then in power the construction of two battleships a year. That "continuous" program was hidden in the archives and never saw light until the present Secretary of the Navy published it. Instead of adopting a "continuous policy" the very year that the General Board proposed a "continuous policy" advocating two battleships a year, the Republican Administration authorized only one, and never under their administration did they attempt a "continuous policy" which they now want to adopt. If they had, it would not be necessary now for the Democratic Administration to have to appropriate such large sums to make up the deficiencies in the navy, due to the Republican refusal to adopt the continuous policy recommended by the experts of the navy.

The only other "continuous policy" proposed is the one advocated by the President of the United States in his address to Congress last December, in which he urged the adoption by this Congress of a five-year building program which, if adopted, would meet the demand of the "continuous policy" which the belated Republican promise now offers. But what happened when this matter was under consideration in the Naval Affairs Committee of the House? Every Republican member on the committee decided to oppose the President's "continuous program" and would vote for no program longer than for one year.

Four years ago they sneeringly called Woodrow Wilson the school teacher; then his class was assembled within the narrow walls of Princeton College. They were the young men of America. Today he is the world teacher, his class is made up of Kings, Kaisers, Tsars, Princes, and potentates—the confines of the schoolroom circle the world. His subject is the protection of American life and American rights under international law. The saving of neutral life, the freedom of the seas, and without orphaning a single American child, without widow a single American mother, without firing a single gun, without the shedding of a single drop of blood, he wrung from the most militant spirit that ever brooded above a battlefield an acknowledgment of American rights and an agreement to American demands. He truly demonstrated that principle is mightier than force, that diplomacy hath its victories no less renowned than war.

He neither bullies the weak nor fears the strong. He deals with the military lord with his millions of soldiers in the field demanding justice for the American people, protection of American lives and American rights as he does with the weak followers of a revolutionary war Mexico. For the honor of our flag, the preservation of our lives, the protection of our rights he would challenge the world to conflict; for political personal preference or party advantage he would not inflict the slightest wrong nor impose the smallest injury. Mexico and Germany, England and Austria look alike to him when America is involved. He might overlook the wrong of the weak but never the insult of the strong.



Furniture From Beer Kegs

ALTHOUGH Kansas has been dry for some years, a large number of old beer kegs still remain within its borders. The instructor in one of the manual training schools has conceived the idea of turning them into high grade furniture constructed by the pupils. Designs are drawn for chairs, settees, and other pieces, after the mission or old English patterns. The barrels are carefully taken apart. Most of the staves are straightened by steaming, although some massive looking rocking chairs have rockers made from the bent staves. This wood is of high quality and well seasoned. It could not be purchased now for thousands of dollars, and since beer is prohibited, the old barrels are worthless for their original purpose.

What War Means To Women

By Charlotte Teller

Berlin, May, 1916.—For days after Anna came to work for me I did not dare ask her why she was wearing black. She was very small and slight, and her black dress made her look smaller.

I knew that she would not speak of it first. She had been highly recommended by the employment agency where I got her; and that meant that she would only speak when spoken to. She was always cheerful and always hard at work. And when she went out in the afternoon with the baby she walked so fast that the black veil on her big hat fluttered behind her.

Was it a brother, a father, or a lover that she had lost? And where had he died? In Russia? In France?

Finally I stepped over the barrier which her reserve had put between us.

"Anna, for whom are you in mourning?"

"My brother," she said. And that would have been all she would have said had I not asked many questions. I learned that he had gone to the front the first month of the war and that he had fought for six months before he was killed somewhere in Russia.

He had written many letters home to the little town in Silesia. They were considered so good that they were published in a local paper. Anna did not have a copy, but she would get one for me to see.

How a Sweetheart Died

"I will write to his bride," she said—to the girl to whom he was engaged.

Two weeks after she brought me a newspaper almost worn out—so often had it been read. And it smelled of perfume.

It was rather a commonplace letter, written by a jolly, energetic fellow who seemed to feel kindly enough toward the enemy and to be much impressed by the country through which he was marching.

He wrote bravely about the Fatherland and his willingness to die for it. But you felt that he loved life.

Anna watched me while I read, and I cried over the letter as though it had been a masterpiece.

In the next column was a letter from his superior officer telling how bravely he had died. He was only twenty-two.

Anna folded up the paper and sent it back to be put once more in the little perfumed box of his "bride."

One day, weeks after, she came to see Anna. She had large, brown eyes and a face made for laughter. She had left the little town in Silesia to live with an aunt near Berlin, so that she would not be reminded too much. She had been engaged three years.

Anna was engaged, too. She came to me one day to ask if she could have the afternoon. Her fiancé was leaving for the front. She tied up a little parcel for him to take with him and went to his sister's house to say goodbye.

Letters From the Front

He was going to the front in France. No sooner was she back from saying goodbye than she began to wait for the postman to bring the "feldpostbrief" (the letter by military post). It was a week before one came. But after that they came every three days. I saw the postcards, with their views of old cities and bits of French scenery. Anna kept them in a box for letter-paper. And then four days passed without a letter. My heart sank. But she said nothing. Five days, and six days—and still no letter.

She asked permission to go and see his sister. The sister had not heard either.

Neither of us spoke of the fact that no card had come. She was like so many other women who believe they must be soldiers and bear anxiety and loss without flinching. She was always pale, but it seemed as if her pallor was increasing. I kept her out with the baby. That was not so hard as waiting inside for the postman to come.

On the ninth day there was a card. It came while she was out. I put it on top of the tile kitchen stove, where she would see it the moment she came in. But I was not there to see her when she read it.

I noticed that the next day she bought a new hat—a gray hat with a white flower. And the color came back into her face. And the gray eyes were less anxious.

But they are fighting now at Verdun. I am wondering if she still gets her postcards every three days.

How the People Won a Free Press

By Henry F. Ashurst

(United States Senator from Arizona)

The privileges which the English-speaking people hold to be of inestimable value, to wit, suffrage—based upon patriotism and integrity instead of upon property—a free press, and freedom of religion, have not been easily acquired or easily maintained. The contest for a free and untrammelled press has been just as keen and intense as the contest for a free ballot.

In England, until the expiration of the licensing act, May 3, 1695, it was by no means certain that the publication of a newspaper was not illegal. The Court of Star Chamber delivered an opinion that it was unlawful to publish without license, and, indeed, near the close of the reign of Charles II, the judges pronounced that it was a misdemeanor at common law to publish any news of a political nature without the express approval of the licensers of the King.

Even John Milton's "Paradise Lost" narrowly escaped severe mutilation, and with difficulty obtained "leave to print" from the King's licensers.

A fair sample of the unfriendly attitude of the aristocratic classes toward the newspapers at this time is well disclosed by Sir Roger L'Estrange, who in May, 1680, in first exercising his authority as licenser and censor of the press, and in explaining the attitude of the privileged and ruling classes, amongst other things, said: "A newspaper makes the multitude too familiar with the actions and councils of their superiors and gives them (the multitude) not only an itch, but a kind of colorable right and license to be meddling with the Government."

Article I of the first amendment to the Constitution of the United States was a rampart reared for the protection of the American people against those persons who believed that republican governments were dangerous delusions, and for the security of the people against legislative, executive and judicial usurpations, just as the Bill of Rights and the Great Charter were reared by the English people for their own protection against the encroachments of the royal prerogative.

Purpose to Shield Government
Even the Congress of the United States once passed a law—act of July 14, 1798—which declared it to be a crime to publish any false, scandalous article concerning Congress or the President, and making it unlawful to stir up sedition against the United States.

The manifest purpose of this sedition law was to shield the Federal Government from damaging criticism and, among other things, to assist in the re-election of John Adams as President by preventing any criticism of his administration. The sedition law was of a transient nature, limited to short duration and expired by effluxion of time on March 4, 1801.

The constitutionality of the sedition law was vigorously assailed with great ability and earnestness, and was defended with equal vigor. This sedition law was impugned as being directly opposed to the letter and spirit of the Constitution of the United States and as wholly inconsistent with the rights of citizens and the liberty of the press.

It never came before the United States Supreme Court, but Mr. Vice-President John C. Calhoun, writing in August, 1832, said that from the date

of the formation of the Constitution, in 1787, down to 1832 only one question of a political character had been settled in the public opinion, and that that question was the unconstitutionality of the sedition law.

Freedom of the Press

In some attempts to vindicate the sedition law of July 14, 1798, it was contended that the freedom of the press guaranteed by the first amendment to the Constitution of the United States was only such freedom as was guaranteed to the press by the common law of England, and that under and by the terms of this amendment to the Constitution Congress was simply prohibited from abridging the "common-law freedom" of the press.

A mere statement of this contention will at once disclose to our view its extreme danger and harmfulness, for had such a construction been adopted it would have guaranteed only a very narrow, restricted, or, rather, no freedom of the press, for, as above pointed out, the judges in England, at the close of the reign of Charles II, had pronounced it a misdemeanor to publish any news of a political nature without the authority of the duly appointed licensers.

It is difficult to estimate the number of prosecutions conducted under this sedition law, but sufficient it is to observe that each prosecution still further served to swell the tide of indignation against it and its authors, and the heat of popular resentment against the sedition law was undoubtedly one of the features of the campaign which promoted the triumph of Thomas Jefferson and the defeat of John Adams in 1800.

Of course it will be remembered that "liberty of the press" does not mean that anyone is "thereby licensed to print false scandals of other persons, but it simply means that all persons have the right to speak and print their opinions upon any subject whatever, without any prior restraint on or any subsequent penalty for publishing, so long as they do not injure another in his or her person, reputation, or property, and do not attempt forcibly to subvert the Government."

We in this age who are not restrained to establish and publish a newspaper or print our sentiments therein end who march in a phalanx on election day to the polling places, there to exercise our great American prerogative, seem to think that these rights were born with us, are inherent in us, and seemingly it never occurs to us that our patriotic ancestors gave up their liberty, shed their blood, and sacrificed their lives in order that we might enjoy these privileges.

Her Proof

The reading class was in session and the word "furlough" occurred. Miss Jones, the teacher, asked if any little girl or boy knew the meaning of the word.

One small hand was raised. "Furlough means a mule," said the child.

"Oh, no, it doesn't," said the teacher. "Yes, ma'am," insisted the little girl. "I have the book at home that says so."

Miss Jones told the child to bring the book to school. The next morning the child came armed with a book and triumphantly showed a picture of an American soldier riding a mule, under which was the caption: "Going home on his furlough."

THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION

FIREBRICKS

Fireclay and Special Blocks
Salt Glazed Stoneware Pipes

Glazed Tiles in Various Designs and Colours

Offices: No. 1, Jinkee Road, Shanghai
and C. Monbaron, Hankow

For paper of any kind

"The EKMAN Foreign Agencies, Ltd.
Succrs. to OLOF WILK & Co."
No. 6, Kiangse Road

Bringing Up Father



By George McManus



Love, Home and Table Topics
By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the
Leisure Hour

Why Men Are Bald

The question, "Why are men bald?" is a good deal of a conundrum. Medical authorities can give no convincing reason for it. Heredity plays no part. Ask a man if he inherits his baldness from his father or his mother.

He will say, "Oh, from my father, of course." If he then be asked if any of his sisters inherited baldness from their father he will say, "No," and then he begins to lose faith in such a theory of baldness.

The real cause of baldness in men, according to those who have carefully studied the subject, is the hat. Women also wear hats, but theirs are fastened to their hair and do not grip the head. The tight-fitting hats men wear interfere with the nourishment of the roots of the hair. They compress certain arteries, veins and nerves, with the result that the hair is retarded in its growth.

The main vessels carrying nourishment to the roots of the hair are in

front of the ears on the under side of the skin, and are easily compressed between the skin and the skull.

Baldness usually begins at the summit of the crown toward the back, at the distant and weakest part of the vessels furnishing the circulation. In such cases, the pressure has been on the vessels on the side of the head.

Sometimes the baldness begins above the forehead and is the high forehead type of baldness. In these cases the pressure has been upon the vessels in the forehead. Sometimes the head is bald low down in the back where the pressure has been upon the vessels in this region. When the head is completely bald on top the pressure has been on the entire vascular supply of the scalp.

The extent and position of the bald spot depends on the shape of the head which may be inherited from father to son. This is the part heredity plays in baldness, and it is the only part.

It is well known that hatless Indians are not bald, and there is no account of baldness among other savage races. The hat-wearing American negro man becomes bald quite frequently, but the negro woman is exempt.

Wearing hats in boyhood retards the growth and full development of the vessels that nourish the roots of the hair and accounts for the baldness in

early life. An examination of the heads of boys will enable one to realize this with a reasonable degree of certainty.

Hats should be made to measure like suits, and be so constructed that the pressure will rest only upon the corners of the forehead and the center of the back of the head.

Anecdotes of the Famous

An amusing episode that occurred during a visit to Australia is related by Miss Margaret Anglin, the well-known actress. She had been playing Viola, Katherine and other Shakespearean heroines in the great theater at Melbourne, but the time came to move on to a smaller city and her manager was assailed by doubts. He proposed confining the repertory to modern plays. When she remonstrated he said:

"They want to laugh."
"Then why not 'The Taming of the Shrew'?" Miss Anglin suggested.

The manager hesitated but finally he replied:
"Oh, well, we'll try it; but we mustn't let them know who wrote it!"
"I had forgotten this incredible remark," says Miss Anglin, "until I arrived in the city to play, and there, to my horror, everywhere advertisements were displayed announcing blithely that Miss Anglin would appear in a comedy, 'The Taming of the Shrew,' by Immortal Bard!"

Before he became Bishop of Birmingham, Dr. Russell Wakefield, who is on a visit to the western front as the guest of General Joffre, was a member of the London School Board. One day he paid a surprise visit to a school. Human anatomy was the subject under discussion at the mo-

ment. Dr. Wakefield took a hand in it.
"Now tell me," he asked one small boy, "what is a skeleton?"
The small boy looked earnest and very thoughtful for a second or two. Then—
"Please, sir, he replied, "a skeleton is a man with his inside out and his outside off!"

French Claret

(BORDEAUX)

Red at \$5.00, \$6.50, \$7.00 and \$8.00
per dozen quart bottles.

White at \$7.00 and \$8.50 per dozen

HIRSBRUNNER & Co.

"The Swiss House"

1 Nanking Road.

Telephone 218

INTERNATIONAL CLEANING AND DYEING WORKS

have removed to

F 126 BUBBLING WELL ROAD

(Opposite the Race Course)

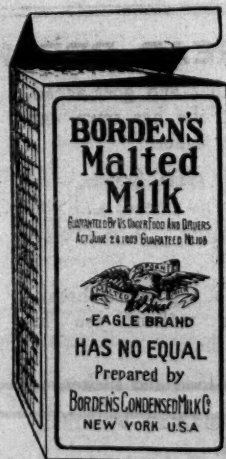
Carpets beaten by electric motor

and stored for the summer.

9765

BORDEN'S MALTED MILK is a complete food, not a milk modifier.

It can't sour; no germs can touch it.



In Borden's Malted Milk you get milk from healthy cows, purified, free from germs; the calf needs are modified—the baby needs are added. Reduced to a powder, it comes to you in an air-tight bottle, no hand has touched it. It is a complete food, so you add only water and boil one minute, and you can know that you are giving your baby the food his little body needs.

Connell Bros. Company

AGENTS FOR CHINA.



Dr. John Goddard
Optician

Refracting
and
Manufacturing

Toric Lenses

Invisible Bifocals

Sun Glasses

in
Various Shades

W. T. Findley M. D.

36, Nanking Road



Getzbest

Pure Food
Products

Sold at all first-class stores



FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, July 17, 1916.

Money and Bullion

Mex. Dollars: Market rate:	71.90
Shai Gold Bars: 978 touch...	—
Bar Silver: 1000...	—
Copper Cash: 1000...	1928

Foreigners:

Buying rate, @ 2-9%—Tls.	7.19
Exch. @ 73.—Mex.	9.97
Peking Bar: 1000...	370
Native Interest: 1000...	.04

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver: 1000...	29.1d.
Bank rate of discount: 6%	—
Market rate of discount: 3 m-s.	—
4 m-s.	—
6 m-s.	—

Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d.

Ex. Paris on London: Fr. 28.14	—
Ex. N. Y. on London: T.T. 47.6	—

Consols

London: T.T. 2-9%	—
India: T.T. 2-9%	—
Paris: T.T. 2-9%	—
New York: T.T. 2-9%	—
Hongkong: T.T. 2-9%	—
Japan: T.T. 2-9%	—
Batavia: T.T. 2-9%	—

Exchange Closing Quotations

London: T.T. 2-9%	—
India: T.T. 2-9%	—
Paris: T.T. 2-9%	—
New York: T.T. 2-9%	—
Hongkong: T.T. 2-9%	—
Japan: T.T. 2-9%	—
Batavia: T.T. 2-9%	—

Bank's Buying Rates

London: 4 m-s. Cds. 2-10%	—
London: 4 m-s. Docy. 2-10%	—
London: 6 m-s. Cds. 2-10%	—
London: 6 m-s. Docy. 2-11%	—
Paris: 4 m-s. 404	—
New York: 4 m-s. 69	—

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR JULY

Sh. Tls. 1—Francs: 4.64	—
Sh. Tls. 1—Marks: 3.78	—
Sh. Tls. 1—Yen: 1.20	—
Sh. Tls. 1—Rupees: 2.42	—
Sh. Tls. 1—Roubles: 2.47	—
Sh. Tls. 1—Mex. \$: 1.50	—

Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, July 17, 1916.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

Trams "B" Tls. 86.50	—
Langkats Tls. 26.75	—
Anglo-Javas Tls. 10.75	—
Tanah Merah Tls. 1.12 1/2	—

Direct Business Reported

S. M. C. 6% debts 1907 Tls. 99.00	—
S. M. C. 6% debts 1905 Tls. 99.00	—
Shanghai Lands 6% debts	—
Tls. 98.00	—
Shanghai Waterworks 6% debts	—
Tls. 98.00	—

Sharebrokers' Association

Transactions

Shanghai, July 17, 1916.

BUSINESS DONE

Direct

Anglo-Javas Tls. 10.65 cash	—
Langkats Tls. 27.00 cash	—
S. M. C. 6% 1916 debts	—
Tls. 100.00 cash	—
Uobri Tls. 2.50 cash	—

London Rubber Market

Reuters Service

London, July 15.—Today's rubber prices were:

Plantation First Latex.

Spot, 2s. 3 1/2 d. Paid.

October to December, 2s. 4 1/2 d.

Buyers.

Tendency of Market, Steady.

Last Quotation, London, July 14.

Spot, 2s. 3 1/2 d. Paid.

October to December, 2s. 4 1/2 d.

Sold.

Tendency of Market, Dull.

June Rubber Outputs

The output of dry rubber from the Taping Rubber Estates Ltd. (1913) for the month of June was 12,345 lbs.

TOBACCO SALES

The general agent of the Shanghai Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited, has received the following telegraphic advice from the Deli Maatschappij, Amsterdam: "Sold 680 bales tobacco at Guilders 1.40."

"BICKERTON'S" PRIVATE HOTEL

Established 20 years. 102 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by tram, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1971.

Shanghai Life Insce. Co. Annual Meeting

The eleventh annual meeting of the Shanghai Life Insurance Company, Ltd., was held at the head office, Telephone Building, Kiangse Road, yesterday. The managing director, Mr. R. H. Parker, who was supported by Messrs. E. T. Byrne, A. J. Israel and J. R. Moodie (directors), said:

As the statement of accounts and balance sheet have been in your hands for some time, I will follow the usual custom of taking them as read.

During the year, new applications for insurance were received for a total of Tls. 4,950,523. Policies were issued for Tls. 4,647,788 and applications for Tls. 302,735 were postponed or declined. The total insurance in force as at March 31, 1916, was Tls. 18,385,744.17.

The assets of the company are now equal to Tls. 3,953,646.90, which shows an increase over last year of Tls. 795,278.62. The average rate of interest earned for the year on the mean assurance fund of the company was 6.36 per cent, which must be considered very satisfactory.

The total income for the year from premiums, interest, rents, dividends and profit on investments was Tls. 1,901,245.19, which shows an increase over last year of Tls. 272,843.19. Considering the troublesome times in China during the past year and the general depression in business throughout the East, where we are established, the record of the company for the year is a matter of gratification and we wish to take this opportunity of thanking the agency managers and general staff for their loyal assistance in obtaining these results.

In compliance with the China (Companies) Order in Council, 1914,

Newchwang Market Report

Newchwang, July 10.—Messrs. A. Van Ess and Co. report as follows:—Exports for the week ended July 8.

Quantity:

Beancake: 127,689 pcls.	—
Beans: 23,168 pcls.	—
Bean Oil: 3,116 tons	—
Castor Oil: 129 tons	—
Kaoliang: 30 tons	—
Coal: 1,845 tons	—

Quotations:

Beancake: 1.05 per pce.	—
Beans: 3.24 " pcl.	—
Bean Oil: 10.50 " "	—
Castor Oil: 12.20 " "	—
Kaoliang: 2.52 " "	—

Exchange on Shanghai Tls. 736.00.

Mex. \$1.00 = a/c. \$1.288.

BAR SILVER

London, July 15.—Bar silver is at 29 1/2 d.

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital: £220,899

LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF

INTEREST, GRANTED ON

APPROVED SECURITIES.

J. C. DYER, Manager.

J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.

Secretaries and General Managers,

10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

The China Mutual Life Insurance

Company, Ltd.

A BRITISH COMPANY

Registered in England, Hongkong,

Japan, the Philippines and the

Straits Settlements.

All forms of Life, Endowment,

Educational and Partnership

Policies issued on world-wide

terms without unnecessary

restrictions

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI

Agencies throughout Asia.

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the

above company, are prepared to

grant policies against Fire on For-

eign and Native Risk at Current

Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. & S. B.	750
Chartered	552
Russo-Asiatic	250.
Cathay, ordy.	215 B.
Cathay, pref.	6
Marine Insurances	
Canton	3395 B.
North China	155
Union of Canton	2945
Yangtze	2255 B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	1154
Hongkong Fire	275 S.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 128
Indo-China Def.	96s. B.
"Shell"	Tls. 17 B.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 50
Kochien	Tls. 15 B.
Mining	
Kailash	Tls. 11
Oriental Cons.	33s. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 2 1/2 S.
Raub	Tls. 2.70 B.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	1126 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 80 1/2.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 9 1/2 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 83.
Hongkong Wharf	82 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 96 B.
China Land	Tls. 50 N.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 97 B.
Wahai Land	Tls. 3
Central Store	Tls. 3 1/2 B.
China Realty (ordy)	Tls. 30 B.
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 52 B.
Cotton Mills	
E-w.wo.	Tls. 135 B.
E-w.wo. Pref.	Tls. 105 B.
International	Tls. 67 1/2 B.
International Pref.	Tls. 75 B.
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 65.
Oriental	Tls. 30 B.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 90
Kung Yik	Tls. 12 B.
Yangtzeppoo	Tls. 3
Yangtzeppoo Pref.	Tls. 100.
Industrials	
Anglo-German Br'y.	895 N.
Butler Tls.	Tls. 23 N.
China Flour Mill	Tls. 6 S.
China Sugar	818 S.
Green Island	89.30 B.
Langkats	Tls. 26 1/2 Sa.
Major Bros.	Tls. 5.
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 162 1/2 B.
Stores	
Hall & Holtz	Tls. 16 B.
Llewellyn	\$60.
Lane, Crawford	\$92.
Moutrie	\$55
Watson	\$6 1/2
Weeks	\$17 B.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 13 1/2 B.
Amherst	Tls. 2 S.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 10 1/2 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 5 1/2
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 37 B.
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 1 1/2 S.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 5.35
Butte	Tls. 1 1/2 B.
Chenor United	Tls. 2 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 13 1/2
Cheng	Tls. 3.65
Consolidated	Tls. 3.60
Domination	Tls. 12 1/2 B.
Gula Kalumpung	Tls. 9.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 21
Kamunting	Tls. 8 B.
Kapala	Tls. 1 1/2
Kapayang	Tls. 28 B.
Karap	Tls. 15 1/2
Kota Bahroes	Tls. 10 1/2 B.
Kroewok Java	Tls. 20 1/2
Padang	Tls. 15 1/2 B.
Pengkalen Durlan	Tls. 12 1/2
Permatia	Tls. 7.
Rapah	Tls. 1.35 B.
Samagagas	Tls. 1.22 1/2 B.
Senake	Tls. 8 1/2 B.
Senambun	Tls. 1.50
Senawang	Tls. 17 B.
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 1.20 B.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 7 1/2 B.
S'hai Malay-Pref.	Tls. 15.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 2.
Sungala	Tls. 2.90
Sungel Duri	Tls. 12 1/2
Sua Manggile	Tls. 6
S'hai Kelas	Tls. 1.05 S.
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 1.05 B.
Taijing	Tls. 2 1/2
Tanah Merah	Tls. 1.12 1/2 B.
Tebong	Tls. 26.
Uobri	Tls. 2 1/2
Zlangbe	Tls. 6 B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. & E. Lumber	Tls. 105 B.
S'hai Elec. and Asb.	Tls. 12 S.
Shanghai Tram	Tls. 86 1/2 Sa.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 23 B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 30.
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30.
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 87 B.
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 288 1/2
S. Sellers. Sa. Sales. B. Buyers.	

Singapore Rubber Auction

Singapore, June 28.—Following were the prices realized at the rubber auction today:—

Sheet:

Smoked Fine Ribbed... @ 121/115

Smoked Good Ribbed... 112/108

Smoked Fine Plain... 116/112

Smoked Good Plain... 110/108

Unsmoked Fine Ribbed... 110/105

Unsmoked Good Ribbed... —

Unsmoked Fine Plain... 109/101

Unsmoked Good Plain... 93

Crepe:

Fine Pale Thin... 123/121

Good Pale Thin... 119/115

Good Pale Blanket... 115/114

Good Brown Blanket... 113/108

Fine Brown... 114/109

Good Brown... 108/97

Good Dark... 99/89

Barky... 87/60

Scrap:

Virgin and Pressed... 86/81

Loose... 77/50

Sheet:

Cupwashing... 106/100

London quotations:

Fine Pale Crepe... 2/4 1/2

Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheet... 2/4

Catalogued for sale Pcls. 6.90

(about 418 tons).

Sold Pcls. 5,620 (about 335 tons).

At our auction today prices fol-

lowed the continual decline in Lon-

don. At the outset buyers were re-

served, but after a while showed

more activity, prices advancing

gradually a few points. 1223 and

1221 were paid for Fine Pale Crepe

and Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheet, the

average being about 1222 and 1219

respectively. The demand can only

be described as good. The bidding

became quite brisk at times. Stand-

ard grades as well as lower grades

were well competed for, and realised

prices as above. The quantities of

Scrap on offer remain minimal.

(Meyer and Measor.)

Find Unknown Man

Dead in the River

The body of a foreigner discovered yesterday by the police in the river near the Yangtzeppoo Point has not been identified. The body was found near where a small creek runs into the river and from the appearance it was thought to have been in the water since Sunday night.

Two days before, Miss Mary Kreiger, a young Russian Jewess, shot and killed herself near the same place. The man's body was removed to the Mortuary to await identification.

The man is judged to be about 45 years. He is 5 feet 9 inches in height and of heavy build, with dark hair, heavy ginger moustache, a high forehead and bad teeth. He had an old scar on the bridge of his nose and one on each leg.

On his upper left arm there is a tattooed picture of a man and woman. He was dressed in a white cotton suit and white boots. Though only carrying thirty cents, he apparently had some means, as in his clothes there were gold cuff links and a gold collar stud.

SGT. GRIMBLE AMONG 400 BRAVEST OF WAR

Lieut. R.M.J. Martin Gives Army Gossip of Shanghai Men At the Front

The London Daily Chronicle of June 2 describes the feat by which Sergeant Grumble, formerly of the Shanghai Municipal Police, earned the Distinguished Conduct Medal. Grumble's case is selected by the paper as being of the bravest deeds amongst 400 for which the D.C.M. was issued: "For conspicuous gallantry. During a heavy bombardment by aerial torpedoes, Sgts. Grumble and Dearman showed the greatest gallantry in restoring confidence and maintaining discipline in the trench. Sgt. Grumble was severely wounded and lost both his legs."

A letter received recently from Second Lieutenant R. M. J. Martin gives some interesting details concerning former Shanghai men who are in the British army. Second Lieutenant Martin is registrar of the Mixed Court here and is now with the 14th York and Lancaster Regiment. His letter is written from London under the date of June 14. The Mr. Kirk mentioned is Mr. C. G. Kirk, who was chief detective officer in the S.M.P. The letter follows:—

"Needless to say we all yearn for Shanghai and look forward to the day when having spent all our Army pay such as it is and having bought a return ticket to Shanghai we can once more resume the peaceful (?) avocation of policemen."

"Mr. Kirk was very glad to see the report and it helped to keep him occupied in mind when he came to see me, suffering from shell shock. He has now been evacuated to England and when I last heard of him was far from well. He is still in bed in the hospital and is not likely to be really fit for months. Even then he will not come back to the firing line."

"As you may know now we did not stay long in Egypt. We were there for just two months and had quite a good time. We dug trenches in order to be ready to meet the Turks when they came. But there were no Turks within many miles of us and when Erzerum fell we came back to Europe, landing at Marseilles on March 15. Since then I have not been with my battalion but have been attached to a Brigade Staff. My own brigade for some time and now another brigade in the same division. At present I am permanently attached to the Staff and expect to stay here until I get a staff job. With any luck, however, the war will be over before then!"

"I hear occasionally from old members of the S.M.P., the last one was Trowell who is now 2nd Lieut. in the 24th Middlesex. He is rather envious of me getting overseas so quickly as

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.
Capital£1,200,000
Reserve Fund1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders1,200,000

Head Office:
33 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Sutherland, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. M. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Branches:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:
Amoy Hongkong Peking
Bangkok Hioho Penang
Batavia Ipoh Puket
Bombay Karachi Rangoon
Calcutta Klang Saigon
Canton Kobe Seremban
Cebu Kuala Lumpur Singapore
Colon Madras Shanghai
Hankow Malacca Sourabaya
Hongkong Medan (F.M.S.)
Hankow New York Tientsin
Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.
Branches granted on the above Agency and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken. Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement. Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND, Manager.

Banque de L'Indo-Chine

CapitalFr. 48,000,000
ReservesFr. 48,000,000

Succursales et Agences:
Bangkok Hanoi Saigon
Batambang Hongkong Shanghai
Canton Mongtze Singapore
Djibouti Noumea Tientsin
Dondochery Peking Tourane
Haiphong Papeete
Hankow Phnom-Penh

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up CapitalFr. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London Office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President: JEAN JADOT.
Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Branches:
LONDON: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.
ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.
PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
LYONS AND MARSEILLES: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.
NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Tael and fixed deposits according to arrangements.
Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital\$15,000,000
Reserve Fund—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000
Silver15,000,000
\$35,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors\$15,000,000
Head Office: HONGKONG.
Court of Directors:
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. [Chairman]
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak
Hon. Mr. D. Landale
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. STARR.
Branches and Agencies:
Amoy Ipoh Peking
Bangkok Johore Penang
Batavia Kobe Rangoon
Bombay Kuala Lumpur
Calcutta Lumpur S. Francisco
Canton London Shanghai
Colon Lyons Singapore
Cebu Malacca Sourabaya
Hankow Manila Tientsin
Harbin Nagasaki Tientsin
Hioho New York Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank Ltd.
Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9, Broadway.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Local Bills Discounted.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)45,000,000
Reserve Fund22,000,000
Kope. Tls.

Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government3,500,000
Reserve Fund1,733,000
Head Office: PETROGRAD.
Paris Office: 3, Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:
LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
PARIS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

LYONS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Far Eastern Branches and Agencies:
Bombay Hainan Peking
Calcutta Hankow Shanghai
Changchun Harbin Tientsin
(Kwan-Hongkong Tsingtau chendze)
Newchwang Vladivostok
Chaofo Nicolayewsk Yokohama

Dalry (Dalren) O-A
85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.
SHANGHAI BRANCH.
Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Tael, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.
Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.
Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

J. JEZERSKI, Q. CARRERE, Managers for China and Japan.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.
Paid-up Capital \$200,000
All kinds of banking business transacted.
Currency Exchange a speciality.
Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.
Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.
Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHEN, General Manager

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorized Capital\$60,000,000
Paid-up Capital1,125,000
Reserve Fund550,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchwang, Moukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tainan, Tsingtau, Kailung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanghai, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Talyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH, 3 HANKOW ROAD.
Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account in Tael at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1, or over \$10, will be received at one time.
Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.
Interest at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Tael, at the option of the depositor.
Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.
Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine.

CapitalFr. 45,000,000
One-third of the Capital, i.e. Fr. 15,000,000, subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.
President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Fernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION, Manager.
1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1858)
Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.
Capital SubscribedYen 40,000,000
Capital Paid-up30,000,000
Reserve Fund20,000,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:
Antungshan London Port Arthur
Bombay Liangyang S. Francisco
Calcutta Los Angeles Sydney
Changchun Lyons Sinaifu
Dairen Mukden Tientsin
Hankow Nanchang Tientsin
Harbin Newchwang Tientsin
Hiohlong New York Tsingtau
Honolulu Osaka
Kobe Peking

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tael and Dollars, according to arrangement.
Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorized Capital£1,500,000
Subscribed Capital1,125,000
Paid-up Capital562,500
Reserve Fund550,000

HEAD OFFICE: 15 Greenchurch Street, LONDON, E. C.
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:
Bombay Howrah Madras
Calcutta Kandy Penang
Colombo Karachi Port Louis
Delhi Kora Baku (Manitru)
Galle (Kantun) Rangoon
Hongkong Kuala Lumpur Shanghai
Singapore.

Shanghai Branch.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 1/2 per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.
G. T. BEATTIE, Acting Manager.
7 Nanking Road. 5753

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij

(NEDERLANDSE TRADING SOCIETY)
Established 1824.
Paid-up Capital—
Gulden 50,000,000 (about £4,167,000)
Reserve Fund—
Gulden 5,237,150 (about £429,763)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.
Branches:
Bandjermasin Padang Soerakarta
Bandong Palembang Tasdjong Djalil
Cheribon Pekalongan Teluk-Tingit
Djember Penang Tegal
Djakarta Pontianak Teluk-Betong
Hongkong Rangoon Tjijah
Kota-Radia Sorang Wetervreden
Makassar Singapore
Medan Soerabaya

London Bankers:—
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia, and North America.
The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.
Current accounts kept in tael and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.
B. G. I. WINBERG, Acting Agent.

THE BANK OF TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA, LIMITED

33 Nanking Road; Tel. Nos. 3893-4492.

CHARTERED BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT, 1914
"THE PREMIER CHINESE BANK IN THE ORIENT."
Head Office: Peking
Authorized Capital\$20,000,000
Subscribed Capital14,000,000
Fully Paid Up Capital 4,000,000
Liabilities\$10,000,000

Board of Directors:
Chairman: Mr. Wang Yi-tang, ex-Tartar General of Mongolian Frontier and now General Advisor to Yuan Shih-kai.
Vice-Chairman: Mr. Feng Ling-pei, President of the United Chamber of Commerce in Peking.
Mr. Chin Char, Chairman of the Bureau of Commerce and Labour of the Central Board of Commerce.
Mr. Tao Te-kuang, M. A., Cornell University, U.S.A., ex-Commissioner on Foreign Loans, now Commissioner on Currency Reform and Advisor on Finance to Li Yuan-hung.
Mr. Liu Ming-ches, Financier and Capitalist, Managing Director for the Chinese Frontier Trading Corporation.

BRANCHES and Sub-Branches in the provinces and Territories of China.
Bankers:
The Eastern Bank, Ltd., London.
National Bank of Commerce, New York.

FOREIGN AGENCIES:
Amsterdam Manila Seattle
Bangkok Malta Sorang
Batavia Melbourne Singapore
Bombay Milan Soerabaya
Calcutta Moscow Sydney
Canton New York Tokio
Cheribon Osaka Vladivostok
Hongkong Padang Wellington
Hiohlong Paris Yokohama
Kobe Rangoon

Macassar San Francisco
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept in Tael and Dollars; interest allowed in Tael at 2 1/2 per annum, in Dollars at 1 1/2 per annum on the daily balance of over Tael or Dollars 200 respectively.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
The Bank transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues drafts and letters of credit on the above Branches and Agencies.
Advances made on approved securities and local bills discounted.
C. T. HSU, Manager.
YUAN SHI-KAI, Sub-Manager.
March 24, 1915.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
60 Wall Street, New York
London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up ..U.S. \$3,350,000.00
Reserve and Undivided Profits3,623,312.77
U.S. \$6,973,312.77

Branches at:
Bombay Hongkong Peking
Calcutta Kobe San Francisco
Canton London Shanghai
Cebu Manila Singapore
Colon (P.C.Z.) Medellin Tientsin
Hankow Panama Yokohama

Through its close affiliation with THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Bank is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution in Cuba and South America:—BUENOS AIRES, HABANA, MONTEVIDEO, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO, SANTOS, SAO PAULO.
The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, and receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG, Manager.
1A Klukiang Road, SHANGHAI.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Tael 10,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.
SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Tael and Dollars according to arrangement.
Credits granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
5559.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.
Subscribed Capital ..Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3 1/2 per annum
For 6 months at 4 per annum
For 12 months at 5 per annum
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL, Chief Manager

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912
Authorized CapitalH. \$2,000,000
Subscribed and Paid-up CapitalH. \$1,357,850
Reserve FundH. \$70,000

Head Office:
6, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.
Shanghai Office: 2, Ningpo Road.

Drafts granted on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 1/2 p.a. on daily balance and on Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months at 3 per annum
For 6 months at 4 per annum
For 12 months at 5 per annum
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

YUKUUN, Manager.

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkong market, as compiled on July 11, 1916.

Butcher's Meat
Beef per lb. 14-20
Mutton " 16-20
Pork " 25-30
Veal " 25-30

Fish
Bream per lb. none
Cod " 14-16
Mackerel " 20-30
Pomfret " 14-16
Salmon " none
Sardines " none
Soles " 14-16
Whitebait " none

Game, Poultry and Eggs			
Deer	each	none	
Duck	"	40-70	
Eggs	per doz.	15-17	
Fowl	per lb.	20-25	
Geese	each	50-1.00	
Hare	"	none	
Partridge	"	none	
Pheasant	"	none	
Pigeons	"	15-20	
Plover	"	none	
Quail	"	none	
Snipe	"	none	
Turkey	per lb.	40-45	
Teal	each	none	
Wild Duck	"	none	
Wild Geese	"	none	
Woodcock	"	none	
Wild Pigeon	"	none	

Fruit			
Apples	per lb.	15-20	
Apricots	"	10-12	
Bananas	"	5-8	
Cherries	"	none	
Cocoanuts	each	15-20	
Chestnuts	per lb.	none	
Figs	per doz.	none	
Grapes	per lb.	none	
Lemons	each	7-8	
Lichees	per lb.	15-20	
Mangoes	each	none	
Mangosteens	per doz.	50-60	
Melons	each	none	
Oranges	per lb.	20-25	
Peaches	"	8-10	
Persimmons	"	none	
Pineapples	each	8-10	
Peeboes	per lb.	none	
Plums	per lb.	8-10	
Pumpkins	each	20-25	
Pears	per lb.	12-15	
Strawberries	"	none	
Walnuts	"	10-15	

Vegetables			
Artichokes	each	5-6	
Asparagus	per doz.	20-25	
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none	
Broad Beans	"	4-10	
Beetroot	per bunch	1-2	
Cabbages	each	2-4	
Celery	per bunch	2-3	
Carrots	each	3-4	
Cauliflower	each	none	
Egg Plant	per lb.	5-6	
French Beans	per lb.	8-10	
Green Corn	each	1-2	
Leeks	per bunch	2-3	

Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	per lb.	3-5
Peas	"	none
Potatoes	per pic.	\$1.50-1.80
Parasprins	per lb.	2-3
Radishes	per bunch	1-3
Spinach	per lb.	5-6
Tomatoes	"	10-12
Turnips	per bunch	none

Grain and Flour			
Flour, American per 50 lb.		\$4.50	
Flour, Shanghai per 50 lb.		\$2.45	
Rice	per 200 lb.	\$8.60	
Milk			
Foreign dairies per bottle		20	
Chinese dairies		17	
Fodder			
Barley per 114 lbs.		\$2.75	
Bran		\$1.95	
Fuel			
House Coal per ton		Tls. 9.50	
Stove Coal		Tls. 16.00	
Firewood per 60 bundles		\$1.00	

Sicawei Weather Report			
16.—Very hot weather beginning with the early morning. Thunder squalls with heavy showers in the afternoon, especially at about 4.30 p.m.			
Several cyclonic centers are shown in northern and central China. Pressures somewhat falling in the south of the Philippines.			
17.—Cooler but overcast and misty weather.			
Meteorological Readings			
Monday, July 17, 1916.			
WEATHER.	4 a.m.	9 a.m.	
Bar. at Centg., mm.	762.77	754.02	
" " inches.	29.64	29.69	
Variation mm. for 24 h.	13.07	11.89	
Variation mm. for 12 h.	19.67	8.21	
Direction	"	"	
Wind	Kilom per hour	5	27
" Miles	"	5.0	16.8
Temperature (Cen)	29.3	29.9	
" Fahr.	78.4	84.2	
Humidity: co	86	78	
Nebulosity: 5-10	2	5	
Rainfall mm.	—	—	
Rainfall inches	—	—	

AMUSEMENTS

THE Apollo THEATRE

Programme for July 18th, 19th and 20th.

TONIGHT! TONIGHT!!

The final two Episodes of
"THE NEW EXPLOITS OF ELAINE"

The Great Mystery Film Serial.
21st and 22nd Episodes, entitled:
"THE GREEN TRUNK"
and
"THE TRIUMPH OF ELAINE"

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
July 24	P.M.	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
24	5.00	Seattle, Wash.	Shidzuka maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
27	P.M.	Boston & New York	Munster Castle	Br.	Dodwell
29	P.M.	Vancouver B. C.	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.
Aug 3		San Francisco etc.	Bessie Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
11	P.M.	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
15	P.M.	San Francisco etc.	China	Am.	C. M. S. N. Co.
18		San Francisco etc.	Sirathardie	Br.	Dollar Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

July 15	1.00	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
19		Kobe, Yokohama	Hilachi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
20	P.M.	Kobe, Yokohama	Polynesien	Fr.	Cie M. M.
20	2.00	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Kumano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
21	5.00	Nagasaki	Penma	Fr.	R. V. F.
22		Moji, Kobe, Yokohama	Notara	Br.	P. & O.
23		Kobe, Yokohama	Somali	Br.	P. & O.
24	5.00	Nagasaki, Kobe etc.	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
27	P.M.	Yokohama	Glengyle	Br.	Glen Line
29	P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.
31	P.M.	Kobe, Yokohama	Athos	Fr.	Cie M. M.
Aug 1	noon	Nagasaki, Moji etc.	Hakui maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

July 15	D.L.	London via Cape	Priam	Br.	B. & S.
19	P.M.	Marseilles via Suez	Affanque	Fr.	Cie M. M.
24	D.L.	London via Cape	Antiochus	Br.	B. & S.
24	A.M.	Marseilles, London via Suez	Nankin	Br.	P. & O.
28	5.00	London, etc via Cape	Sawa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Aug 6	A.M.	London via Cape	Atsuta maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
7	9.30	Marseilles, London via Suez	Novara	Br.	P. & O.
10	9.30	Marseilles, London via Suez	Somali	Br.	P. & O.
20	P.M.	Genoa, London via Suez	Glengyle	Br.	Glen Line
21	9.30	Marseilles, London via Suez	Nere	Br.	P. & O.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

July 15	A.M.	Hongkong, Canton	Kwanish	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
18	D.L.	Swatow, Hongkong, Canton	Kwongnan	Br.	J. M. & Co.
18	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Wachang	Jap.	N. Y. K.
18	noon	Amoy, Swatow	Hongchow	Br.	B. & S.
18	P.M.	Hongkong	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.
19	P.M.	Ningpo, Wenzhou	Kwangchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
19	4.00	Ningpo	Kain Peking	Br.	B. & S.
19	A.M.	Amoy	Chiya	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
20	A.M.	Swatow	Hsien	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
20	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Shanhai	Br.	B. & S.
20	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
24	5.00	Hongkong	Nippon maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
25	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Onenau	Br.	B. & S.
27	5.30	Hongkong	Kamakura maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

July 15	1.20	Daly	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S. M. E.
18	5.00	Wenhaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.
18	D.L.	Newchwang	Wachang	Jap.	N. Y. K.
19	A.M.	Chefoo, Tientsin	Hsinming	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
19	D.L.	Haichow, Yochow	Tsunan	Br.	B. & S.
20	10.00	Wenhaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shunli	Br.	B. & S.
21	D.L.	Chinwangtao	Kaiping	Jap.	S. M. E.
21	5.00	Tientsin and Daly	Kobe maru	Jap.	S. M. E.
21	5.00	Wadhavostock	Penza	Rus.	R. V. F.
22	10.00	Wenhaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Tungchow	Jap.	N. Y. K.
22		Tientsin, Tientsin, Daly	Joshin maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
25	5.00	Wenhaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.
27	P.M.	Wadhavostock	Glengyle	Br.	Glen Line

FOR RIVER PORTS

July 18	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
18	M.N.	do	Tachang maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
18	M.N.	do	Wachang	Jap.	N. Y. K.
19	M.N.	do	Tachang maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
19	M.N.	do	Tachang	Br.	B. & S.
20	M.N.	do	Kiangyang	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
20	M.N.	do	Kiangyang	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
21	M.N.	do	Tachang	Jap.	N. Y. K.
21	M.N.	do	Tachang	Br.	B. & S.
21	M.N.	do	Tachang	Br.	B. & S.
22	M.N.	do	Tachang	Br.	B. & S.
22	M.N.	do	Tachang	Br.	B. & S.
24	M.N.	do	Tachang	Br.	B. & S.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
July 16	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2658	Br.	B. & S.	CNSW
July 16	Ningpo	Hsin Ninghai	2151	Chi.	N.S.N. Co.	NSCW
July 17	Amoy	Chiya	2151	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
July 17	Japan	Genzan maru	1140	Jap.	M. E. K.	WW
July 17	Daly	Sakaki maru	1246	Jap.	S. M. E.	WW
July 17	Swatow	Hongchow	990	Br.	w. & S.	
July 17	Foochow	Hsien	1831	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
July 17	Japan	Otau maru	1007	Jap.	N. B. K.	
July 17	Chinwangtao	Chelan maru	1007	Jap.	N. B. K.	
July 17	Chefoo	Hsinming	1428	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
July 17	Hankow	Kiangyang	1451	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
July 17	Hankow	Tachang	1831	Br.	B. & S.	
July 17	Japan	Kumano maru	3154	Jap.	N. Y. K.	WSW
July 17	Hongkong	Shantung	1568	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
July 17	Chefoo	Shunli	1081	Br.	B. & S.	WTW

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
July 16	Hongkong, Canton	Anhui	1355	Br.	B. & S.
16	Antung	Chungking	1311	Br.	B. & S.
16	Wenhaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Koonshing	1335	Br.	J. M. & Co.
16	Takao, Foochow via Keelung	Kohoku maru	1611	Jap.	N. Y. K.
16	Europe	Mishima maru	1719	Br.	B. & S.
16	Hankow etc.	Nankin	1719	Br.	B. & S.
16	Hankow etc.	Nankin	1719	Br.	B. & S.
16	Tientsin and Daly	Ninghai	1920	Chi.	N. S. N. Co.
16	Hankow	Ono maru	434	Jap.	S. M. E.
16	Chinwangtao	Yeching maru	1482	Jap.	S. M. E.
17	Hankow etc.	Kiangfuo	1461	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
17	Hankow	Nippon	2555	Sw.	K. F. A.
17	Hankow	Hsin Peking	2658	Br.	B. & S.
17	Ningpo	Hsin Ninghai	2151	Chi.	N. S. N. Co.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
II	April 8	Cruise	Brooklyn	Am. cru.	9215	20	500	Day
YTPD	June 24	Cruise	Quinos	Am. g-b.	350	2		Strait

**Flagship, U. S. Asiatic Fleet.
 Admiral A. G. Winterhalter, Commander-in-Chief.
 The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decade, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Teba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co's Str. Tachang Maru, Captain H. Yamashita, will be despatched from the Footing N.K.K. Wharf on Tuesday, July 18 at midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangyang, Capt. Wm. McMillan, will leave on Wednesday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co's Str. Kiangyang Maru, Captain J. A. Scott, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Wharf on Wednesday at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious State-rooms, electric fans fitted and iron beds in single tier, Smoking Room and all the conveniences usually found in a first class Mail Steamer. European food of the best cuisine is provided. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

For Northern Ports

CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—The Str. Hsinming, Capt. R. G. Paramore, will leave on Wednesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

CHINWANGTAO DIRECT.—The Kailan Mining Administration s.s. Kaiping will leave on Friday, July 21. For Freight or Passage apply to Agent, No. 1 Jinkee Road. Tel. No. 319.

For Southern Ports

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The Str. Kwangchi, Capt. C. Stewart, will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

WENCHOW and NINGPO.—The Str. Kwangchi, Capt. P. Smith, will leave on Wednesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

AMOY.—The Str. Chiya, Capt. W. S. Ross, will leave on Wednesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Hsien, Capt. F. H. Wallace, will leave on Thursday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HONGKONG.—The s.s. Nippon Maru, will be despatched on Monday, July 24. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Tenyo Maru 22,000 tons, Capt. H. S. Smith, will be despatched on Monday, July 24, 1916. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Tenyo Maru 22,000 tons, Capt. H. S. Smith, will be despatched on Monday, July 24, 1916. Passengers booked to all points in America, and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

Shipping Items

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung left Hankow for Shanghai on Saturday.
 The C.N. s.s. Shantung left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.
 The C.N. s.s. Tungchow left Tientsin for Shanghai via Wenhaiwei and Chefoo on Sunday.
 The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoa Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	2700	Ger.	Carlowitz	WSA
July 13	San Francisco	Alvarado	1020	Am.	J. M. & Co.	YTPD
July 16	Chinwangtao	Atsuta maru	1847	Jap.	N. Y. K.	KMAW
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia	4282	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B. V. H.
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	8888	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	OSW
July 13	Hankow	Changwo	986	Br.	J. M. & Co.	11 p.
July 13	Hankow	Changwo	1289	Br.	Geddes & Co.	NSCW
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	2681	Ger.	H. D. & Co.	WSA
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortana	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co.	10 p.
July 15	Japan	Himelshina maru	2511	Br.	B. & S.	7 p.
May 23	Hankow	Kinling	1536	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	CNWP
July 15	Hongkong	Kwangchi	1295	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
July 15	Hankow	Kwangchi	1219	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
July 15	Hongkong	Kwangchi	1428	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	SHW
July 16	Hankow	Kutwo	1924	Br.	J. M. & Co.	HW
July 13	Hankow	Loongwe	2736	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
July 14	Hongkong	Luchow	1216	Br.	B. & S.	SNOW
July 15	Hankow	Luchow	1295	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
July 16	Hankow	Madab	1882	Ger.	Nagels	NGS1
July 30	Hankow	Melroe	1682	Ger.	Melroe	NGS1
July 11	Hankow	Melroe	406	Am.	S. O. Co.	SCOW
July 10	Hankow	Nanyang maru	1968	Jap.	N.K.K.	NYKW
May 24	Cruise	Pacific	727	Dan.	G. N. T. Co.	9 p.
July 8	Chinwangtao	Patriot	608	Br.	K. M. A.	10 p.
July 10	Hongkong	Priam	2905	Br.	B. & S.	HWYK
July 14	Hongkong	Radnorshire	2904	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
July 30	Tientsin	Sikang	1840	Ger.	H. A. L.	Int D W
July 2	Hankow	Silesia	8448	Ger.	Aus. Lloyd	9 VIII
July 13	Hongkong	Skipper Castle	2430	Br.	Dodwell	SHW
July 15	Japan	Shokwa maru	1905	Jap.		USE
July 18	Hankow	Shangyang maru	1854	Jap.	N.K.K.	NYKW
July 16	Tientsin	Shantung	1854	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
July 2	Hankow	Singapore	475	Br.	C. I. & E. L. Co.	OSW
July 12	Hongkong	Tongking	3104	Dan.	E. A. Co.	SCOW
July 15	Japan	Takao maru	1117	Jap.	M. B. K.	CNWC
July 15	Hankow	Tachang maru	1388	Jap.	N.K.K.	KLYW
July 16	Japan	Wooling maru	965	Jap.		OD
July 16	Amoy	Wenchow	520	Br.	B. & S.	WWT
July 18	Hankow	Wuchang	1975	Br.	B. & S.	CNWC
July 14	Hankow	Yokohama maru	1917	Jap.	N.K.K.	NYKW
July 15	Japan	Yamashiro maru	2254	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NYKW
July 16	Japan	Yamashiro maru	553	Jap.	M. B. K.	MEKW

The I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.
 The C.N. s.s. Luenyi left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The R.M. s.s. Empress of Japan, arrived at Nagasaki, on July 16 at 8.30 a.m. left at 6 p.m. and is due at Woosung today at 1 a.m. She will be despatched on the same day for Hongkong and the tender Alexandra will leave the Customs jetty at 7.30 a.m. to convey passengers and mails to Woosung.

The N.Y.K. European line s.s. Hitachi Maru, with mails left Hongkong for Shanghai on Saturday, and may be expected to arrive at the Wayside wharf today about 5 a.m. This steamer will be despatched for Kobe and Yokohama on Wednesday, July 19.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Telamon left Singapore for Hongkong and Shanghai on Friday, July 14.

The C.N. s.s. Chenan will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Talue Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The M.M. s.s. Athos with the French Mail, of June 25 left Colombo for Shanghai on Friday, July 14, and may be expected to arrive at Woosung on or about the 31st instant.

The M.M. s.s. Polynesien will leave the French Mail, of June 11 left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday, July 16 at 4 p.m. and may be expected to arrive at Woosung tomorrow at or about 4 a.m. and at Shanghai (South Manchuria Railway Co's Whangpoo Wharf) at 6 a.m.

The C.M. s.s. Anping will leave Tientsin for Shanghai today.

The L.-C. s.s. Wosang s.s. left Hongkong for Shanghai direct on Saturday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinchang left Amoy for Shanghai on Sunday.

The L.-C. s.s. Kingsing will leave Tientsin for Tientsin and Shanghai today.

The P. and O. s.s. Novara with the London mail of June 15 left Hongkong yesterday and is expected to arrive in Shanghai on Thursday morning.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Antiochus left Kobe for Shanghai via Kure and Kuchinotzu on Sunday, 16th inst.

Passengers Arrived

Per C.N. s.s. Hsin Peking from Ningpo.—Mr. M. G. Grenberg.

Per C.N. s.s. Shengking from Tientsin.—Messrs. Rankin and Clausen.

Per I.-C. s.s. Kutwo from Hankow.—Mr. and Mrs. Du Poo, Mr. and Mrs. Y. de Z. Van Kooten.

Light Type A.M. Dark Type P.M.

